BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

State Library

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the Weekly charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

Wholesale and Retail.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.

These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.

He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.

Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address,
July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.

Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.
Aug. 14.—50-9t*

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.

UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLEBODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS situated on the North side of New River and North East side of Henderson Creek. The tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. There are good DWELLINGS on the premises, which are well watered. The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DIXON.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857 5-tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

General Notices.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

SALE POSTPONED TO 3RD NOVEMBER, 1857.

AS TRUSTEE FOR W. D. COOKE, I HAVE POSTponed the sale of the Printing Office, Fixtures, &c., including

One Splendid (new patent) Adams' Printing Press,
One Card Press,
And the Type and Printing Materials,

belonging to said Cooke, until TUESDAY THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, when they will be positively sold without reserve. At the same time I will sell said Cooke's land adjoining the lands of Rev. A. Smedes and R. Finlater, dec'd., and also, said Cook's interest in the Paper Mill on Crabtree, lately occupied by C. W. Benedict.

TERMS: Sixty-days credit for note, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, with approved security. P. F. PESCUD,
Trustee.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-ts

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE HON. JUDGE OF THE SUPERior Court of Law for Bladen County, at October Term, A. D., 1857, an Extra Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 5th Monday in November next, for the trial of civil suits, when and where witnesses in civil cases will be required to attend.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-6t

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Charleston, S. C., some time back, my negro man BRISTER, aged about thirty years—weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds—is five feet ten or eleven inches high—black complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Washington Gillispie, of Duplin county, N. C., where he is now probably lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, who is authorized to pay the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.
Oct. 16th, 1857. 7-1m

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Duplin county this day, a negro fellow, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to George S. Atmore, of Newbern. Said boy is five feet two and a half inches high; about twenty-eight years of age—black, with large whiskers and moustache, and badly ruptered. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
October 9th, 1857. 30-1t—7-3t

FOR SALE

ONE THIRD OF SCHR. JAMES BUCHANAN, new, 400 bbls. capacity, now paying well. For terms, &c., enquire where every body buys, 32 Market Street, of WILKINSON.
Oct. 7th, 1857 27-3t—6-3t

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Colley Lands, lying between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, in Bladen county, about a mile and a half from Black River, and four from Cape Fear, and containing about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, all round trees, but one task of boxes having been cut on the land.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
ENMUND A. HAWES.
New Hanover co., Oct. 10, 1857 6-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Mary Shaw, deceased, at the September term, 1857, of New Hanover county Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to his intestate will come forward and pay up.
H. A. COLVIN, Adm'r.
Oct. 9, 1857 6-4t

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in 'my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued* 1st *January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

Kitsey Floyd vs. Owen B. Floyd. } Petition for Divorce.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendent, Owen B. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen B. Floyd to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law, for Duplin County and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.
Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.
Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bilder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,

ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,

that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,** a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics.*

THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.
Oct. 6. 1857 6-2½m

NOTICE.

THE subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L R. BUNTING,
Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf Adm'r.

Remarkable Circumstance.

We publish elsewhere some details of the late earthquake in St. Louis. The rumbling was terrific, and the shock very severe. On the day previous to its occurrence, the St. Louis Intelligencer, in speaking of the money panic, used the following language:

"Is there no way to get a change of the subject?—Will no *growling earthquake* give this great globe a *shaking* that shall *awake* men to a feeling of greater security as to their lives than now afflicts them in regard to their money"

The editor, when he got his wish, was ready, doubtless, to confess that he was not in earnest, only airing his rhetoric a little.—*Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.*

From an English Magazine.

The Ghost Raiser.

My uncle Beagley, who commenced his commercial career very early in the present century as a bagman, *will* tell stories. Among them, he tells his single ghost story so often, that I am heartily tired of it. In self-defence, therefore, I publish it, in order that when the good, kind old gentleman next offers to bore us with it, everybody may say they know it. I remember every word of it:

One fine autumn evening, about forty years ago, I was traveling on horseback from Shrewsbury to Chester. I felt tolerably tired, and was beginning to look out for some snug way-side inn, where I might pass the night, when a sudden and violent thunder-storm came on. My horse, terrified by the lightning, fairly took the bridle between his teeth, and started off with me at full gallop through the lanes and cross-roads, until at length I managed to pull him just at the door of a neat-looking country inn. "Well," thought I, "There was wit in your madness, old boy, since it brought us to this comfortable refuge." And alighting, I gave him in charge to the stout farmer's boy, who acted as ostler.

The inn kitchen, which was also the guest room, was large, clean, neat, and comfortable, very like the pleasant hostelry described by Izaak Walton. There were several travelers already in the room—probably like myself driven there for shelter—and they were all waiting for supper. I joined the party. Presently being summoned by the hostess, we all sat down, twelve in number, to a smoking repast of bacon and eggs, corned beef and carrots, and stewed hare.

The conversation naturally turned on the mishaps occasioned by the storm, of which every one seemed to have his full share. One had been thrown off his horse; another, driving in a gig, had been upset into a muddy dike; all had got a thorough wetting, and agreed unanimously that it was dreadful weather—a regular witches' Sabbath!

"Witches and ghosts prefer for their Sabbath a fine moonlight to such weather as this!"

These words were uttered in a solemn tone, and with strange emphasis, by one of the company. He was a tall, dark looking man, and I had set him down in my mind as a traveling merchant or peddler. My next neighbor was a gay, well-looking, fashionably-dressed young man, who, bursting into a peal of laughter, said:

"You must know the manners and customs of ghosts very well to be able to tell that they dislike getting wet or muddy."

The first speaker, giving him a dark, fierce look, said: "Young man, speak not too lightly of things above your comprehension."

"Do you mean to imply that there are such things as ghosts?" asked the young man.

"Perhaps there are," replied the other, "if you had courage to look at them."

The younger man stood up, flushed with anger. But, presently resuming his seat, he said calmly:

"That taunt should cost you dear, if it were not such a foolish one."

"A foolish one!" exclaimed the merchant, throwing on the table a heavy leather purse. "There are fifty guineas, I am content to lose them, if, before the hour is ended, I do not succeed in showing you, who are so obstinately prejudiced, the form of any of our deceased friends; and if, after you have recognized him, you will allow him to kiss your lips."

We all looked at each other; but my young neighbor still in the same mocking manner, replied: "You will do that, will you?"

"Yes," said the other, "I will stake these fifty guineas, on condition that you will pay a similar sum if you lose."

After a short silence the young man said, gaily: "Fifty guineas, my worthy sorcerer, are more than a poor college sizar ever possessed; but here are five, which, if you are satisfied, I shall be most willing to wager."

The other took up his purse, saying, in a contemptuous tone: "Young gentleman, you wish to draw?"

"I draw back!" exclaimed the student. "Well, if I had fifty guineas, you should see whether I wish to draw back!"

"Here," said I, "are four guineas which I will stake on your wager."

No sooner had I made this proposition than the rest of the company, attracted by the singularity of the affair, came forward to lay down their money; and, in a minute or two, the fifty guineas were subscribed. The merchant so sure of winning that he placed all of the stakes in the student's hands, and prepared for the experiment. We selected for the purpose a small summer-house in the garden, perfectly isolated, and having no means of exit but a window and a door, which we carefully fastened, after placing the young man within. We put writing materials on a small table, and took away the candle. We remained outside with the pedlar amongst us. In a solemn voice he began to chaunt the following lines:

"What riseth slow, from the ocean caves,
And the stormy surf?
The phantom pale sets his blackened foot
On the fresh green turf."

Then raising his voice solemnly, he said: "You ask to see your friend Francis Villiers, who was drowned three years ago off the coast of South America, what do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "a white light rising near the window, but it has no form—it is like an uncertain cloud."

We—the spectators—remained profoundly silent.

"Are you afraid?" asked the merchant, in a loud voice.

"I am not," replied the student firmly.

After a few moment's silence, the pedlar stamped three times on the ground, and sang:

"And the phantom white, whose clay-cold face
Was once so fair,
Dries with his shroud his clinging vest
And his sea-tossed hair."

Once more the solemn question:

"You, who would see revealed the mysteries of the tomb—what do you see now?"

The student answered in a calm voice, but like that of a man describing things as they pass before him: "I see the cloud taking the form of a phantom; its head is covered with a long veil—it stands still!"

"Are you afraid?"

"I am not!"

We looked at each other in horror-stricken silence, while the merchant, raising his arms above his head, chaunted in a sepulchral voice:

"And the phantom said, as he rose from the wave,
He shall know me in sooth!
I will go to my friend, gay, smiling and fond,
As in our first youth!"

What do you see? said he.

"I see the phantom advance," said the student—"he lifts his veil—'tis Frances Villiers!—he approaches the table!—he writes—'tis his signature!"

"Are you afraid?"

A fear moment of silence ensued; then the student replied, but in an altered voice. "I am not!"

With strange and frantic gestures, the merchant then sang:

"And the phantom said to the mocking seer,
I come from the South;
Put thy hand on my hand—thy hand on my heart—
Thy mouth on my mouth!"

"What do you see?"

"He comes—he approaches—he pursues me—he is stretching out his arms—he will have me! Help—help! Save me!"

"Are you afraid *now*?" asked the merchant, in a mocking voice.

A piercing cry and then a stifled groan, was the only reply to this terrible question.

"Help that rash youth!" said the merchant, bitterly. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is sufficient for me to have given him the lesson. Let him keep the money, and be wiser for the future."

He walked rapidly away. We opened the door of the summer house, and found the student in convulsions. A paper signed with the name of "Francis Villiers" was on the table. As soon as the student's senses were restored he asked vehemently where the vile sorcerer was who had subjected him to such a terrible ordeal—he would kill him! He sought him throughout the inn in vain; then, with the speed of a madman, he dashed off across the fields in pursuit of him—and we saw neither of them again. That, children, is my ghost story!

"And how is it, uncle, that after *that*, you don't believe in ghosts?" said I, the first time I heard it.

Too Weak.—A Frenchman went into Florence's and asked for a glass of brandy and water, "not made fortnight." "Fortnight!" ejaculated the bar-keeper, "don't you wish it now?" "Now, yes, sare, but not fortnight—not too weak."

A Heaven-High Brass Wall.

If there were this day a wall of brass heaven-high between us and Europe, we should recover from our commercial depression in a month, make thenceforth all the iron, fabric and wares we need, and find in such production ample employment at fair wages for our people now threatened with enforced idleness and consequent famine. It is only through our complication with and dependence on Europe that we are threatened with serious calamity. And this dependence we can terminate at pleasure, through a revision of our tariff.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It strikes us, says the Boston Post, to be a most singular way to lift a community out of difficulty to cut off the means of procuring money to pay its debts. The tables of 1856 will show what markets this "heaven-high" wall of brass would shut to our farmers and manufacturers. In 1856 we exported

Breadstuffs and provisions	$77,187,301
Cotton	128,372,351
Tobacco	12,221,834
Rice	2,390,233
Manufactures	30,970,992
Products of the forest	10,694,185
Products of the sea	3,356,797
Raw produce	3,125,429
	$278,329,130

It seems almost too bad, that in this age of the world, it should be necessary to show up such consummate folly as this proposition of the New York Tribune to build up such a brass wall; but such appears to be the case. This print is actually for stopping commercial intercourse! We shall have, this year, not far from $100,000,000 worth of breadstuffs which we shall not want; while it is to be hoped other nations will have as good a surplus of other articles which they do not want. We hope, for instance, that China will have a good surplus of tea; the West Indies, of sugar and molasses; Brazil, of coffee; and the various countries that produce them, an abundant supply of dye-stuffs and raw material used in our manufactures, and that our merchants will do the needed work of exchange.

The idea that a suspension of this exchange would benefit the community is nonsense. As an illustration, we export to Brazil about 300,000 barrels of flour, and take from Brazil 136,000,000 of coffee. Can anything be more absurd than to suppose that the building of a brass wall, heaven-high, between us and Brazil would do anything towards raising up our commercial revulsion? Would it benefit our splendid marine interest—the largest on the globe—to construct such a wall? What absurdity! What rank nonsense! Would this wall, stopping the flow of the present enormous crops from the west to the seaboard—our cotton, cereals, rice, the whole list—this stoppage of freight—contribute forsooth to raise the value of the five hundred millions, if such amount there be, of depressed railroad stocks?

The Tribune looks to a remedy for existing difficulties in new tariff legislation. Suppose the Tribune should look, with especial reference to our export capacity, to our currency, or rather to our paper issues. Their expansion is the instrumentality by

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1857.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 21st, 1857.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—Trotting match for horses under saddle—three rounds—best two in three, for silver cup—came off on the Fair Grounds to-day, Jo. Smith, a Wilmington horse, winning handsomely.

COUNTRY.

EVEN SO.—*In* Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Mississippi, California and Iowa, the Democrats were triumphantly successful. In the City of Baltimore Know-Nothingism carried all before it.

In the States enumerated, the elections passed off peaceably and quietly, and without bloodshed or riot.—In Baltimore there was really no election at all. Election means choice. On the 14th inst. there was no choice at all. But one party was allowed to vote, and more than half of the citizens were prevented from voting at all. The polls were regulated and controlled by the excellent and patriotic Tigers, Black Snakes, Stay Lates, Plug Uglies, Rough Skins, Hard Times, Little Fellows, Blood Tubs, Dips, Ranters, and Rip Raps, and, under the auspices of these "noble American Clubs," as the Baltimore Clipper calls them, a great "American" victory was achieved over the rights of suffrage, the freedom of opinion, the sanctity of the ballot-box.

Richard Taylor, the only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana in the Saint Charles District. It is a remarkable thing that the sons of nearly all the leading Whig statesmen of the Old Line, have been carried into the ranks of the Democracy by the changes of the times. The sons of Clay, of Webster and of Taylor, bear the banner of the Democratic party. Our "American" friends may thank the abetment of such outrages as those which have disgraced their party in Baltimore, for depriving them of the support of the leading members of the Old Whig party North and South. We trust we shall always know how to submit to the decision of the majority, properly expressed, no matter how much we may regret that decision, or however much we may differ from the policy of the successful party. We would argue against, reason with, combat in every fair way, the doctrines put forth by the organization first known to the public as the Know Nothing order, but now styling itself the American party. If defeated, we would pick our flints and try again, as we have done more than once. But what is to be done in places like Baltimore? What is to be done against the delicate lambs they keep there and in St. Louis, and in some other places? What wonder that if a local and temporary triumph be secured by such means, it is only purchased at the expense of moral power—at the risk of driving into the ranks of the Democracy the ablest and most influential of its former opponents.

Such "victories" as those achieved in Baltimore, have led to the speedy ruin of the American party—their tolerance must operate to the serious injury of the city in which they are perpetrated. Many—very many of the members of the "American party" regard these things with as much dislike as we do, but still the humiliating fact remains that the acts of riotous violence are endorsed by the organs of the party in Baltimore, and silently approved by the authorities, since the police made not one effort to prevent the occurences.

☞ Men say that out of the existing panic, pressure, or whatever else it may be called, new political issues and associations will arise, and that efforts will be made to modernise some of the "obsolete ideas" of the old whig party. We have no doubt but that there are restless politicians enough in the country to seize upon anything—political panacea-mongers enough to vend any sort of nostrums, no matter how often exposed and shown up—and, more painful still, we must confess, that experience has shown that quackery can never want dupes, nor imposture fail to secure victims.

In using the strong expressions with which we have closed the preceding paragraph, we have reference to the manufacturers, or re-vampers of issues for political effect and for the purpose of attaining power and securing personal advancement, not to those who, in our view, may be strangely, yet honestly mistaken. We suppose there are people who have never yet abandoned their dreams of "Great Regulators," "Protective Tariffs" and "General Bankrupt Laws." From them there is nothing to fear. The simon pure articles, under their own proper names and semblances, have had their day of trial and of condemnation. They are known. But in the decadence of the interest attached to existing issues, there is a dearth of capital for the class of trading politicians to work upon, and something must be brought forward, to create a temporary excitement, and afford some chance for the restless and disappointed to attain the ends of *their* patriotism—their own advancement to office and prominence.

In times of difficulty, danger or panic, men are prone to grasp at all sorts of expedients, which their cooler judgments would, at other times reject, as people in certain cases of sickness take up with all manner of nostrums, "yarbs," "frogs' toes" and other queer affairs, not to speak of incantations and "pow wows." Such times afford a rich harvest for political quackery and a ready market for empirical prescriptions, and we may look for a full crop of such affairs, within no distant time.

Democracy is now in the ascendant—it always *is* in the ascendant, except at those times when divisions in its own ranks, or fortuitous circumstances, artfully seized upon, succeed in turning the course of events from their accustomed channels. Such being the case, we may reasonably expect that the getters-up of the new issues will endeavor to foist them upon the public as Democratic truths.

We think that we faintly discern some slight specks in the political skies—away down on the distant horizon—little clouds no bigger than a hand, yet ready to be blown into portentous size, provided enough wind can be raised to stir up a respectable breeze—a breeze sufficient to waft the would-be thunderers into the haven of their hopes—the object of their aspiration, the end of their patriotism—power—office.

We, therefore, deem it proper to refer to this matter with the view of putting our Democratic readers on their guard against new issues which may be attempted to be sprung upon a country agitated by pecuniary embarrassments arising out of extended credits suddenly brought to a full stop by the arrival of the day of settlement, which cannot, as things stand, be much longer postponed or evaded.

It would appear, from the foreign news by the North America, that the Gulf of Finland has been the scene of a disaster even more terrible than that of the *Central America*, the Russian man-of-war *Laforte*, having gone down between Revel and Cronstadt, with fourteen hundred persons on board, of whom only six were saved.

☞ Close vote in Ohio between the Democrats and Black Republicans. Both parties claim the victory.—We rather think that Chase, Black Republican, has been elected Governor by a very small majority. The Democrats have made enormous gains, and the result of the next trial must be the total defeat of their opponents.

WILMINGTON AHEAD.—As will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh, a Wilmington horse has taken the prize in the trotting race at the State Fair.—"Joe Smith" belongs to Mr. O. S. Baldwin, we believe, who does not like to be behind at anything he tries.

☞ We would respectfully beg leave to inform our readers that the weather this morning is quite cool in the neighborhood of Front and Princess streets.

While it is the duty of the press to expose and denounce official malfeasance, it is equally its pleasing privilege to commend those who have performed their duty to the Government and the people with fidelity and honor. We would be doing less than our duty, if we fail to bear testimony to the eminent worthiness and ability displayed by the present Navy Agent, R. P. Ashe, Esq., since his appointment by Mr. Pierce, to the present time. In his hands, the interests of the Government have been cared for with a jealous scrupulosity, and even his bitterest enemy must concede him to be a very exemplar of uprightness and honor. Through all the trying scenes of the late rebellion, he was zealous and indefatigable in his support of the Constitution and the law, —and was, at one time, absolutely a prisoner in the stronghold of the mob. The faithfulness and energy that have always characterized Doctor Ashe in the discharge of his duty, his patriotism and unblemished character cannot fail to be appreciated by the present Administration.

San Francisco Herald.

We take pleasure in copying the above merited tribute to a former citizen of our own town and State, whose credit he has so nobly maintained on the distant shores of the Pacific. That the Democrats of San Francisco really desire his continuance in the position he now occupies, we can have no doubt—if for no other reason than as a recognition of his gallant stand during the rebellious outbreaks of the "Vigilance Committee" when a Judge of the Supreme Court was held in durance vile by a lawless combination.

The many friends of Dr. Ashe in his native State, would, we know, feel equally pleased with those whom he has secured in that of his adoption.

☞ It is stated in some of the papers, that P. T. Barnum has arranged all his difficulties—compromised his debts—got back his property, and is once more a wealthy man. Now Barnum, when in the full tide of successful experiment, was puffed up as a great fellow—made temperance speeches, and preached occasional sermons to the great edification of modern reformers; and so potential was his name, that its prestige was invoked by grave financiers for the purpose of reviving the fallen fortunes of the Crystal Palace speculation in New York. The turn came, and Barnum's wealth took to itself wings. Then the adulators of but a day before talked of him as a shallow humbug—a contemptible showman, and so forth. Supposing that the report to which we have referred should prove true and Barnum again rise to the top of the wheel, does anybody question the respect that will be paid to *Mr.* Barnum—P. T. Barnum, *Esq.*—the *Hon.* P. T. Barnum, perhaps. If Barnum is not a greater fool than we take him for, he will find something in all this more deceptive, unreal and disgusting than the woolly horse or the Fejee Mermaid.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We return our acknowledgements for invitations to attend the State Fair at Raleigh this week, and also the Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, to be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November. The address on the latter occasion is to be delivered by D. K. McRae, Esq. If our engagements would permit we would like to attend all the Agricultural Fairs in the State. If gone into with the proper spirit, they promise much good, and we cannot but regret that our own county of New Hanover is rather behind in this respect.

☞ It is said that General Walker has succeeded in recruiting three thousand men and raising two hundred thousand dollars for his proposed Nicaragua expedition. The rendezvous of the force is to be somewhere in Texas. The present financial condition of the country, by which thousands of men are cast adrift without employment or the means of support, may be regarded as favourable for the enrollment of men, but where is the money to come from? We hardly credit the two hundred thousand dollars, and yet that would be totally inadequate for the arming and supplying of three thousand men for a perilous expedition into a hostile country. It would be only about sixty-six dollars a man—not enough for passage money.

A COMPOUND PERSONAGE.—The will of *Reverend* Rufus W. Griswold, or Rufus W. Griswold, *Esq.*, was admitted for probate on Monday in the Surrogate's office in New York. It will be contested by two persons each claiming to be his widow. The deceased man of letters appears to have possessed two characters—two titles and two wives. Perhaps one wife belonged to the *Reverend*, and the other to the *Esquire*. The strangest part of the whole transaction is, that a "writer body" should have had any thing to leave worth contesting about. Of course he must have left some property, or he might have left a dozen widows without the world knowing anything about it.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The Supreme Court of N. York has decided that it will not enforce any summary process for closing the suspended banks that are solvent. The Judges do not consider the mere fact of suspension of specie payments, (when it is general,) as affording sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize the issuing of an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. When a bank is clearly solvent, and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver will be appointed. In fact, the New York banks having suspended, no legal process will be issued by the Courts compelling them either to resume or to go into liquidation.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—A subscriber residing in Mississippi, who has taken our paper for four years, has sent us $12 in 12 cent postage stamps. We mention the matter for the purpose of cautioning the public against the manner of folding the stamps. Those received are so much damaged by the adhesion of the soft paper they were enveloped in, that they are almost a total loss. We have no objection to taking postage stamps in change when it is not convenient to remit the silver change, but we do not need 12 cent stamps, and cannot afford to take them. We have no objection to one and three cent stamps, when sent as small change.

☞ We regret to learn that Henry S. Foote, formerly Senator from Mississippi, recently a prominent Know Nothing candidate in California, has again joined the Democratic party. We would fain hope that the rumor is without foundation, but we fear that our hopes are groundless. It is even said that he spoke at a late Democratic meeting in New York. We must bear our afflictions with becoming fortitude.

☞ The amount of money now in the Treasury of the United States, is rather under twelve millions of dollars. The revenue for the current fiscal year, must be very small comparatively speaking. The report of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be looked for with much interest.

☞ The Hotels North are coming down in their charges. The Girard, in Philadelphia, has reduced from $2 50 to $2 a day. Sugars are coming down—breadstuffs are coming down, and a heap of things are coming down, but the hardest thing to put down is "the dust."

☞ We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for November. It is really a superior number so far as the embellishments are concerned, and we think the literary portion is also above par. $3 a year. 25 cents a number—for sale by Mr. Pierce at the Book store.

☞ We are indebted to W. L. Pitts & Co., Auctioneers, for a lot of very fine pine-apples—a specimen, we presume, of more of the same sort of which he has a few more left, which fact the public can verify, by giving him a call.

☞ Outside of the necessary reserve for Mint purposes, there is not more than six millions of specie in the Treasury of the United States. The clamorers for distribution or deposit, will find the wind taken out of their sails—the ammunition drawn from their guns and the capital from their political strong-boxes.

Not one half of the gold and silver of the world is in circulation as money. There is in the United States about ten dollars in specie for each man, woman and child in it. Taking in watches, rings, chains and jewelry of all kinds, and adding to them all articles of silver, spoons, ladles, etc., we will find that the amount of the precious metals thus employed far exceeds ten dollars a head. In the east, the consumption of silver especially, far exceeds its uses as a circulating medium. Gold goes from this country to England. It is raised out of the bowels of the earth, as cotton is from the soil. It passes over to the continent of Europe and is worked into jewelry, plate, etc., of which millions worth are purchased yearly. Gilding, galvanising, everything uses up gold and silver.

☞ Harper for November is on our table. It appears to be more than an average number, and is abundantly worth the money. Price 25 cents a number.—For sale by Pierce's Book store.

We have also a specimen number of a new subscription work—The Encyclopedia of Wit and Humor, edited by Wm. E. Burton, Esq., the renowned Commedian. Mr. Burton is a scholar and a humorist as well as an actor, and his name is a guarantee for the character of the work. It is got out in beautiful style, with elegant illustrations. Specimens can be seen at the Book store.

☞ New Hanover County pays one twentieth of the revenue of the State of North Carolina—that is to say, she pays four times the average for each of the eighty odd counties in the State.

☞ Somebody in the Boston Post says that times are improving, and men are getting on their legs again, having given up carriages and taken to walking.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Monday, A. M., 19th Oct., 1857.

GENTS: Just returned from the Fair Grounds. Various specimens of the products of the Old North State are arriving and being "entered" to-day. In some departments, a dry time is anticipated; in others, a pretty decent showing.

There are several fine Stallions, Fillys and Geldings occupying the stables, and their "grooms" appear to be busy rubbing *in* the speed, and rubbing *down* their coats. The "boys" appear to be "posted"—the jockey *sticks out*.—They *quiz* and *pump*, and, like politicians, quit none the wiser for the argument.

It is not certain *what* will bring a *premium*. Would it not be a sure thing to enter a Bank-bill *not* suspended.—That would certainly *go in* and win.

The track is heavy, and, in my opinion, not fit for speeding at all. Yours, &c.,

UP COUNTRY.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will confer a favor by giving the following a place in your paper:

At a meeting of a majority of the Landholders of Goshen Swamp, from Ward's Bridge to North East River, held at Branch's Store on the 16th inst.,

On motion of James G. Branch, Mr. James Pearsall was called to the Chair, to organize said meeting.

On motion of Maj. Jeremiah Pearsall, James G. Branch was requested to act as Secretary.

Whereupon, the Meeting organized itself into a Company to be styled the Goshen Internal Improvement Company; and further learning that there was a company of ditchers desirous to contract for the work at 15 cents per cubic yard, the said Company binds itself to pay the said sum for the work to be done across the said lands, for a canal 8 feet wide at top, and 5 feet at bottom, on each side of said Swamp, and the main run to be opened 24 feet wide at top, and 18 feet at bottom, 6 feet deep. Whereupon, on motion from Maj. Jere Pearsall to appoint a Committee of four to draft resolutions for the permanent organization of said Company, Daniel Herring, Edward Pearsall, John Q. McGowan and John W. Kornegay, were appointed said Committee, who reported as permanent officers, Maj. Jeremiah Pearsall as President, and James G. Branch as Secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS JOURNAL:—For your own and the information of others, when Letter Stamps become fastened together as you describe your 12 cents Stamps received from Mississippi, simply dip them in warm or hot water a moment, and with all conceivable ease you can with a little care detach the parts, then place them to the fire and all is right again. Yours, &c., A POST MASTER.

We are truly glad to be enlightened on the subject.—But we do not want $12 worth of Postage Stamps at a time.—EDITORS JOURNAL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Somerville, one of the robbers of the Richmond custom-house, was arrested at Richmond to-day, and a portion of the deposits were recovered. Wheeler, his accomplice, was committed to jail here yesterday on the same charge. The latter, when arrested, gave up three hundred dollars in gold, a set of diamond studs, a splendid gold watch and a bunch of skeleton keys. He is known to be the son of a celebrated English thief, and has doubtless committed heavy thefts in various cities in the Union. Somerville was concerned in the robbery of the jewels in the Patent office a few years ago.

Samuel Archibald, a chief engineer of the navy, was to-day appointed engineer-in-chief.

The amount of government stocks redeemed at the Treasury yesterday and to-day was $37,300. The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft is $12,806,831, a reduction from last week of upwards of $2,500,000. The receipts of the week amount to about $796,000.

The Funds in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1857.—The amount of money subject to draft in the United States Treasury and its branches, is $12,900,000. The receipts of the week have been less than $800,000.

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The steamer North America from Liverpool, with dates to October 7th, arrived at River du Loupe this morning.

The steamer Baltic reached Liverpool on the 6th and the steamer Europa on the 3d.

ENGLAND.—The day of the sailing of the North America was being observed in England as general fast day in reference to the affairs in India. Business was generally suspended.

The Bank of England has loaned the India Company 1,000,000f. sterling the Indian heads for security.

The United States frigate Plymouth left Southampton the 6th for home.

A select committee in the House of Commons has reported in favor of ceding a portion of Hudson Bay territory to Canada.

More troops are held in readiness for India. Ten thousand additional militia had been embodied in the army.

The Indian advices received at Paris are more gloomy than the English letters. It is asserted that the rebels are under European generalship; that operations have been commenced to prevent a union of the British forces; that five years of fighting may be anticipated, and that the native troops are not trustworthy anywhere.

FRANCE.—The French government is adopting measures for the encouragement of the production of cotton in their West Indian possessions.

The Corps Legislatiff would soon be convened.

The difference between France and Denmark touching the sound dues have been amicably arranged.

Nothing authentic is known concerning the interview of the Emperors at Stuttgardt and Weimer. The latter is reported to have been very friendly.

RUSSIA.—The Russian 84 gunship La Forte was capsized between Reul and Cronstadt, in the gulf of Finland, and *fourteen hundred souls*, including three admirals and the wives and children of the crew, were all lost but six.

SPAIN.—Narvaez had left Cadiz for Paris.

Lersundi has been appointed president of the council in the new provisional cabinet. Bravo Murillo had quitted Paris for Madrid.

SWEDEN.—The prince royal of Sweden had been proclaimed regent during the king's illness.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The congress of the definite organization of the principalities meets at Paris in November.

New Constitution for Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Information has been received from an official source to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas will submit the Constituton to the people for ratification or rejection.

Failures at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 19th.—The following failures are announced: W. Greenough & Co., hardware, J. M. Holden, hardware; George Forsaith, chairs; Keith & Thornton, clothing; J. W. Carter & Co., grocers, and W. P. B. Brooks, furniture.

Hon. Nathan Appleton on New York Banks.

The Boston Advertiser contains the following interesting letter from the Hon. Nathan Appleton in relation to the conduct of the New York banks in producing the financial panic:

Messrs. Editors—I have for many years been withdrawn from active business. I have been merely a looker on, but not unobservent of the course of trade, and especially of our banking operations.

Our system of currency is a delicate one. It is founded on bank credits, resting on a very moderate basis of coin. When perfectly balanced, it works very well, but a slight derangement may produce a great deal of mischief. The great disturbing cause is a demand for specie for export, which can only be checked by a contraction of the bank credits. During the present year we have been going on very smoothly, under full sail, when, about the middle of August, a sudden squall strikes us, which continues to increase to a terrific hurricane, threatening even to swamp the ship itself. The question arises, How comes this about?—what is the cause?

New York is the great central banking power. She sets the key-note to the whole country. If she expand the whole country expands. If she contract it is felt to the remotest extremities. It is a tremendous power, that of increasing or diminishing the circulating medium of the whole country. It is a deep responsibility and demands sound discretion and much wisdom in its regulation. Unfortunately there appears to be no unity of action, no controlling principle in the management of this power. It is divided between fifty-five banks, each acting its own separate part, under the influence of different opinions and different interests. Banks are public institutions; they are founded for the public good, and the duty of consulting the good of the community in the use of their great power is as sacred as that of providing for their own safety. There is apparently no individual of sufficient influence to bring this heterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was Albert Gallatin, whilst he lived.

The circulating medium of the city of New York consists in the liabilities of her banks in the form of deposits and circulation. Their daily loans and discounts increase or diminish these liabilities. As those liabilities are greater or less is money plenty or scarce. They constitute the fund out of which all operations must be performed.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains tables of the weekly returns of the banks of the city of New York for the years 1856 and 1857, which furnishes a complete view of their operations. They throw a flood of light on the present state of things. The return for January 3, 1857, shows $104,000,000 of liabilities, with $11,172,000 in specie.

This varied very little from the returns of the preceding six months, and this state of things continued with little change, but with a slight tendency to increased expansion up to the 15th of August. The greatest expansion was on the 2d of May, when the liabilities were $108,000,000, with $12,000,000 of specie. The return of 15th of August shows $101,000,000 of liabilities and $11,360,000 of specie. From this a rapid contraction commenced, the liabilities being reduced on the 5th of September to $8,000,000, with $10,227,000 of specie. Here the contraction ought to have ceased. The object was to stop the export of specie. That had been done. Exchange on London had fallen below the point at which specie could be shipped without loss. Can any mortal man give me a reason or apology why contraction should continue a day after this point had been reached? The banks were then stronger than they had been for two years. But contraction did continue until, on the 3d of October, the liabilities had been reduced to $76,000,000—thus reducing the circulating medium of New York city, from July, $32,000,000, or upwards of 30 per ct. Tremendous! Was the like ever known in the history of banking? I have no hesitation in saying it is the continued contraction of the New York banks since 5th of September, without the slightest necessity, which has brought about the present disastrous crisis.

There was no decided over-trade. There was no speculation, except by a few houses in sugar. There was, no doubt, an excess of imports, but no greater than for several years, and the effect of these was wholly cured on the 5th of September, by the rate of exchange on London. Why continue contraction further? Was not eighty-eight millions, with ten and a quarter millions of specie, being 11½ per cent., as safe a proportion as one hundred and four millions in January, with eleven millions of specie, or 11 per cent on their liabilities.

There is but one answer. The New York banks have been acting under a panic, and that panic they have communicated to others, until there is almost a total loss of confidence. The consequences are before us, in the paralysis of all trade from Bangor to New Orleans, the stoppage of banks through a great part of the United States; the stoppage of factories; the discharge of thousands of laborers; the inability to bring our large crops of produce to market; the ruinous rate of two or three per cent a month on the strongest paper; a ruinous depreciation in the price of all stocks, and even on exchange on London. In my whole experience I have never known a crisis as severe as the present, and, I must say, so wholly uncalled for.

I was a bank director in 1814 when New York and all the States South and West suspended specie payments, Boston had ample means and stood firm, while many croakers thought it madness for Boston to hold on, when all the rest of the country suspended. She did so, however, and all New England with her, and thus saved them the losses which accompanied the resumption in other States in the terrible revulsion of 1819.

In 1834 Mr. Biddle was flagitiously endeavoring to force Congress to grant him a charter, through the distress he had it in his power to inflict on the country. In March of that year a committee of the merchants and bankers of New York informed him that unless he changed his course, and would agree to their terms, which were that the United States Bank should cease to call on the other banks for thirty days, his course would be denouounced at the adjourned meeting of the Exchange.

Mr. Biddle, at the last moment, agreed to their terms, in consequence of which the country was immediately relieved. But Mr. Biddle was reckless enough, when the thirty days expired, without the slightest necessity, to call for these balances, and give the screw another turn.

This produced an intense and unexpected pressure, for it was the New York understanding that Mr. Biddle should not again press them without some show of necessity. This pressure he continued until the adjournment of Congress in July, when he gave up the chase, and soon after extended the loans of the bank from 47 to 63 millions.

There was nothing in that pressure to be compared in severity to the present. It was wholly owing to the unprincipled action of Mr. Biddle.

The presure of 1837 was wholly unlike the present.—During a period of great overtrade, a few London houses imprudently created an American debt of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, by giving out their acceptances, to be met by other equally fictitious bills as they fell due. These houses fell into discredit, and informed their correspondents in America that the whole debt must be liquidated at once, or they must become bankrupt. This was in March, when no remittances could be made except in specie, which the banks were called upon to furnish. The New York Banks went on for something over a month, when they found it impossible to continue. They then suspended, and with them the whole country. There is nothing like it now, as there is no foreign demand for specie.

The question now arises, what is the remedy?—what is to be done? Nothing can be plainer. The New York bankers must retrace their steps, and speedily, or it will be too late. They should at once increase the circulating medium by expanding their discounts some ten or fifteen millions of dollars. No other course will set the wheels in motion. NATHAN APPLETON.

Boston, October 12, 1857.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have the returns of the banks of New York for another week, showing a further contraction of four millions. The further persistence in a wrong course has produced its natural result. It has frightened the community until the banks are driven to the desperate remedy of suspension.

MUST COME DOWN.—A New York exchange says:—Yes, fellow-citizens, rents must come down. The high rates of the flush times of 1856 cannot long co-exist with the leveling tendencies of the revulsion of 1857. Rents must come down—real estate must come down—fast horses must come down—fast young men must come down from their fast horses, and stretch their legs by a little wholesome walking. Provisions must come down—hotel charges must come down—the pews and other charges of our fashionable churches must come down—bread must come down, and the late enormous spread of crinolines must come down, notwithstanding the awful letting down in dry goods. Every luxury and almost every necessity must come down to the new specie standard, excepting, perhaps, lagier bier, which will probably remain at four, five and six cents a mug.

"John," said a father to his son one day when he caught him shaving the "down" of his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any barefooted boys; for they might get their feet pricked."

Progressing Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Information has been received here from the South that Gen. Walker's filibuster expeditions—one to leave New Orleans and the other Galveston—have been delayed, in consequence of the financial pressure, until the 1st of November. They do not expect to meet with serious, if any opposition from the federal officers. They propose to land at some point of the coast of Costa Rica on the Atlantic, and then march on San Juan, the capital of that republic, which they will reach in two days, when, their calculation is, the capture of the entire country will be in reach. The aggregate of these filibuster forces are from 1,800 to 2,000 men.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Official returns from thirteen counties of Kansas give the republicans a majority 1,376.

The Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The following ticket is reported as elected in Minnesota; Governor, Alexander Ramsey; Lieutenant Governor, John C. Inde; Secretary of State, L. K. Stannard; Auditor, A. P. Lane; Treasurer, F. Mantor—all republicans.

The republicans also claim the election of Wilkinson, Swift and Aldrich to Congress.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 14th.—Sugars were quoted in active demand for Europe. Exchange on London 9a10 per cent. premium, and plenty. Rates declining.

Suspensions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Two prominent dry goods jobbers suspended to-day. One, Raignel & Co., is the heaviest in the city. The assets are large.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Oct. 19th.—The Brig Ganges, from Wilmington for Buenos Ayres, arrived here to-day in distress. She belongs to Richmond.

The Par of Exchange.

The principle on which American merchants and bankers calculate exchange on England is thus clearly set forth by a correspondent of the New York Mirror:

"The par of exchange is determined by the relative proportion of pure metal in the coined piece which forms the unit of price in the different commercial countries of the world. The alloy is reckoned of no value.

"To simplify the matter as much as possible, we will waive all consideration of the different standards of fineness, and state that our American dollar contains 23.22.100 grains of pure gold, and the British sovereign 113 grains of the same. Every reader may not know that the sovereign is the coined piece of which the pound sterling is the money of account. A simple calculation in the rules of three, therefore, determines that the equivalent of the pound sterling is $4 86 65.100 of our currency.

"Thus as 23.22.100 is to one so is 113 to $4 86 65.100. But the English, through all the variations of the mint laws, here and elsewhere—indeed for ages—have been accustomed to value their pound sterling by the Spanish Carolus pillar dollars, now entirely out of circulation in Europe and America, having all been sent to China, and gone into the melting pot. Of these $4 44 4.100 were equivalent to the pound sterling. It will be seen that it requires the addition of 9½ per cent., with a scarcely appreciable fraction, to make the present value of the pound sterling in our currency.

Thus:	$4 44 44.100
Add 9½ per cent. pemium of exchange	42 22.100
	$4 86 66.200

"It may be well to explain that, when nothing is said to the contrary, the quotations of sterling exchange are by custom for bills at 60 days' sight; which at the legal rate of interest here, involves a loss of one per cent., besides the time of transmission. But on the other hand, at the most favorable rate of shipping specie, one per cent. is the cost, including insurance, of laying it down in Liverpool, the time lost in transmission being the same in either case. Thus, as one of these items balance the other, the true par of exchange is 9½ per cent. on England, at which rate generally it is as well to remit good 60-day bills as specie."

Exchanne Negotiated—Its Effect.

The advices by telegraph are to the effect that the suspension at New York has given relief to the exchange market there; and that exchange has gone up as high as 111¼. The removal of specie liability from the banks has enabled them to come into competition with the importers for sterling exchange—hence a rise in price beyond the actual par of 109. There is no investment for suspended banks so safe as produce bills, and if those of New York now direct their means to their negotiation, the crops there can be moved. It follows, of course, that Southern sterling bills can now also be negotiated, and that will move the crop at the South.—The whole pivot of our argument has been that no relief could come to the South, until sterling or produce bills could be negotiated at New York, or English funds could come to take them; and this whether Southern banks suspended or not. Suspension here could be of no avail to us. We are inclined to the opinion that the negotiation and high price of exchange at New York will enable our specie-paying banks to stand. This would be so if they have not too much means locked up in the suspended banks of New York, and if no run for specie is made here until they realized the proceeds of their sterling bills upon sale in New York. If it turns out that our three standing banks can continue to stand, their sterling will command a higher rate than those of the others. They can thus raise here the price of exchange, and give the most effective relief in the form of good sterling and a currency at par.

If the eleven and a half millions of specie in the vaults of the New York banks were let out on sterling bills, or if they buy those forwarded by our Southern banks, thus giving the latter a fund there on which to draw, the immediate effect would be to furnish us with a full supply of specie, or to enable us to supply to our merchants drafts, equivalent with them to specie in the payment of debts.—*Charleston Evening News.*

Governor Andrew Johnson.

A despatch appeared in our telegraphic column this morning, (says the Washington Union,) briefly announcing the election of Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to the Senate of the United State as the successor of Gov. Jones, but brief as the despatch was, it contained intelligence which will be hailed with the liveliest gratification by Democrats in every section of the Union. The event was not unexpected; for as soon as it was known that the Demacracy of Tennessee had obtained the ascendency in their State Legislature, the attention, not merely of the people of Tennessee, but of the whole country, was directed to Gov. Johnson as the one pre-eminently worthy to represent the sovereignty of his State and the principles of his party in the most exalted deliberative body in the world.

The Legislature of Tennessee have honored themselves in the choice of such a man as Andrew Johnson. His lofty patriotism, his unbending and proverbial integrity, his unflinching devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, his persistent and ardent advocacy of every measure calculated to improve the social and political condition of the industrial classes, will impart lustre to the seat which he will most assuredly occupy with honor to himself, advantage to his State, and with great good to the whole country.

SUSPENSION OF RICHMOND BANKS.—The "Farmers' Bank," and the branch of the "Exchange Bank," both located in this city, suspended specie payments yesterday. Suspension by the "Farmers' Bank" will doubtless cause the adoption of a similar course on the part of its branches in various sections of the State. The "Bank of Virginia" is the only bank in Richmond that continues to redeem its notes with specie. It is supposed, however, that like most of the banks North and South, the "Bank of Virginia" will also, at an early day, in self-defence, be compelled to suspend.

For several weeks past the Banks of this city have seen fit to curtail their discounts at a most oppressive rate, and had such a course been proceeded in much longer, the entire mercantile community of Richmond would have been prostrated, and business generally paralized. Having now suspended, the banks can continue their usual discounts, and thus relieve the trading community of this city without the fear of having their notes forthwith returned to them for specie, and inevitably forcing them to suspend with empty vaults. They stop now with full vaults, and will be in a condition to resume specie payments whenever that measure may be agreed upon by the other banks.

Richmond Enquirer, 15th inst.

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A despatch appeared in our telegraphic column this morning, (says the Washington Union,) briefly announcing the election of Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to the Senate of the United State as the successor of Gov. Jones, but brief as the despatch was, it contained intelligence which will be hailed with the liveliest gratification by Democrats in every section of the Union. The event was not unexpected; for as soon as it was known that the Demacracy of Tennessee had obtained the ascendency in their State Legislature, the attention, not merely of the people of Tennessee, but of the whole country, was directed to Gov. Johnson as the one pre-eminently worthy to represent the sovereignty of his State and the principles of his party in the most exalted deliberative body in the world.

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HEAVY FAILURES.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser of Monday reports the failure of Burstall & Co., of Quebec, with liabilities of $200,000. Also, a rumor that the Grand Trunk Railway had £60,000 of sterling exchange returned under protest, sold to the Bank of Upper Canada. Several large manufacturing houses in Montreal have suspended operations, and nearly two thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.—Business is extremely dull, and the financial pressure daily becoming worse.

Style of Life Among the Literary Men of London.

Descending the steps which led from the Piazza in Convent Garden, we entered Evans', that "abode of supper and song," as it was poetically termed by its enthusiastic proprietor, who meeting us as strangers, to do us the honors of his establishment, and having offered us preliminarily, with the well bread air of an old courtier, a pinch of scented snuff from his golden box, led us up through a long avenue of supper tables and resolutely happy fellows, to the highest seat of the great subterranean hall. There was much to be seen and admired by the way, if we trust our polite host, who had, apparently, all the masterpieces of the English school hanging from his expansive walls.

There was Garrick by Reynolds, "an undoubted original"—the Mrs. Siddons, ditto, ditto—the genuine John Kemble, by Lawrence—the Mrs. Jordan, and all the pretty Pollys and Dollys, the gentleman Johns and light comedy Jacks of theatrical celebrity and coffee house notoriety; and there was oracular Johnson, and delightful, blundering Goldsmith, painted to the life; but there was Thackery, under no counterfeit presentment, but in life itself, puffing, drinking and encoring, as life alone can puff, drink and encore, in a genuine *chario oscuro* of smoke and tobacco and mist of hot whiskey, through which his great, round ruddy face was shinning like a full, red tropical moon. The comic gentlemen having sung his last stave:

"So sing and be merry, for time's on the wing,
Who knows what to-morrow to many may bring?"

the curtain being dropped and the last drop of punch drained, we arise simultaneously with Thackery, who had been seated at the next table, just in front of the stage. Availing ourselves of the privilege of strangers, we watch his great towering figure striding through the crowd of tables and sitters, until he takes his seat in a distant corner, where he is heartily received, with a hail fellow and renewed calls for punch, by three other evidently kindred souls.

By the aid of our host, stimulated by Yankee curiosity, we are not long in doubt about the company. The large, imposing looking gentleman who first fills our eyes is some one, it matters not who. The second one is Mowbray, a snug, business-like man, the general manager of the Times; and that little fellow there, with the sharp eagle face and long white hair, all pushed back from the forehead, who seems to do all the talking and a full share of drinking into the bargain, is Douglas Jerrold. He is evidently under the full inspiration of the occasion, and his barbed wit is flying fast and frequent, and mark how, as he speaks, he drives forward that wedge-like head of his, as if determined to open a space in the heads of the listeners for each word he utters, and stick it there.—He looks older than he is, from the whiteness of his hair, and the shrunk appearance of person—increased, doubtless, by the loose and ill-arranged dress. You would say at first sight that he might be sixty-five years of age, but as you watched the sharp, darting glances of his gray-eyes—which, though full, seemed small, when concentrated in the eagerness of his animated conversation, and observe the quick, rapid movements of his features, and the lively, muscular action of his whole body—you are not surprised to learn that he is ten years younger.

But a few weeks since Jerrold thus looked, talked, and and set the table in a roar. It was long after midnight when we left, and he and Thackeray, and their companions, were yet in the full tide of joyous convivality. The company may have seen him since in the abode of supper and of song," for no one was a more frequent visitor than Jerrold; but they will not see him more. How the comic song of that night comes up again to the memory, mocking sorrow like laughter at a funeral!

"So sing and be merry, for time's on the wing,
Who knows what to-morrow to many may bring?"

Gov. Andrew Johnson, the new Senator from Tennessee.

The recent election of the sterling Democrat, Gov. Johnson, to fill the place long occupied by one of the ablest Whigs in the country, is an event bright as the beams of the sun in its features and effects, doing honor to the energy, ability and integrity of the man, securing the influence of this chivalrous State for the welfare of the whole country and teaching in all things, a lesson to the young men of the land, however poor and obscure, the good fruits of which

From the London Times, Oct. 2.

English View of Indian Affairs.

The arrival of Indian letters and newspapers puts us in possession of opinions as well as facts. One naturally wishes to know what is thought and felt at one end of the wire, or other line of communication, while war rages or conspiracy threatens at the other. But the bare facts once announced, there is not much to satisfy impatience in the speculations, the rumors, or the gossip even at the very seat of government. Many a tourist has found that at Geneva or Berne he was to all practical purposes no nearer the Alps than in Whitehall or Cheapside; and it would seem as if people were no nearer Delhi and Lucknow at Bombay and Calcutta, than we are at home. Their conjectures are little less wild. They seem almost equally condemned to be idle bystanders, when every feeling would prompt the quickets and most vigorous interference. Anglo-Indian opinion, however, has evidently entered a new stage, though one not without precedent. Some of the finer, more subtle, and more torturing questions that occupied it at first, have now answered themselves. Of seventy regiments not one is now left to foster the fond illusion of its fidelity, till the happy moment for the bullet or the "tulwar" to do its appointed work. Not a mess remains to be butchered sitting, or a colonel to be rudely interrupted while writing to the Governor-General a letter full of happy assurances. Few stations remain to be burnt, and few treasuries to be "looted." The death of many hundred officers, civil and military, in battld, or more generally by the hand of the assassin, and the massacre of as many women and children, has gone far to exhaust the fund of private solicitudes. It is true that there are stations dotted about of which little is known; but the mind wearies of repetition. Lucknow would be only Cawnpore on a somewhat larger scale, and should the infection which has now reached the Bombay and Madras armies infect the whole of the dark flock, and lead to equal atrocities, no numbers, no magnitude would make up for the want of novelty. So opinion has now passed into the hard, calculating, military stage. The residents at Calcutta can look forward to the approaching campaign.—The real war, according to Indian notions, has not yet begun. It must begin in September and end in May, after which *month* it seems taken for granted that not a shot *will* be fired. Passing, then, over the preliminary horrors, Indian politicians are evidently satisfied with the prospects of the war. They think that we shall have a succession of triumphs, and that next spring will find us holding India with a stronger grasp than we ever did before. Strangely enough, this conviction betrays itself at the very time that the arrival of the English mail brings what seems there an immense underrating of the mutiny. We believe that on this point they are mistaken. The statements and estimates made, in or out of Parliament, to the best of our recollection, simply reflected from time to time the latest news from India. It was nobody's business here to anticipate worse than was known, and reinforcements were despatched, if not quite as expeditiously as if the worst had been known, as expeditiously as anything is ever done in this country.

The military estimate, then, taken at Calcutta looks rather to the reserve than to the forces engaged, and rather to the surrounding country than to the actual seat of war. Even the prospect of reverses in the present battlefield, and the interruption of communications, does not seem to concern them as much as might be supposed. At Calcutta they are safe. The arrival of the Chinese force, the sight of the Shannon in their river, the passage of several regiments up the river, and, above all, the departure of Captain Peel, with 400 British sailors and ten 68-pounders, make them feel as secure as we do at home. The arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, a commander-in-chief, with real power, replacing Sir P. Grant, who, as an Indian officer, had responsibility without power, contributed to this comfortable feeling. At all events, the tide of war seemed to be rolling up the Ganges, and every wave of it would drive further inwards the mutineers of Dinapore, who have created so much alarm; of Ranghur, on the very borders of Bengal proper; of Oude, and the whole valley of the Ganges.—Looking at the other extremity of the disturbed line, the state of things at Delhi was so encouraging that we felt ouselves justified in calling it the other day the bright spot in our Indian prospects; but at Calcutta they were even more sanguine, and fully expected, on the 23d of August, that the assault had already taken place when it was supposed the mutineers would be dispersed and a large part of the besieging force would be available for the relief of the Lucknow, and the conquest of Oude.—The tables had so far been turned on the mutineers that time was in our favor. Every week was adding several thousands to our force, and the idea of a Sikh invasion of Hindostan under the British flag was so popular in the Punjab, that there appeared to be no limits to the accession of strength from that quarter. In Delhi all was confusion, dissension, desertion, want of powder, percussion caps, money, men, and food. The king was most uncomfortable in his quarters, our artillery having found his majesty's range. The Mahommedans and Hindoos were quarrelling for the use of the water tanks. All was greatly discouraged by the uniform defeat of the recent sorties. In this extremity the question was whither to go—whether to consult discretion by going down the Delhi side of the Sumna, or to take the more valorous course of crossing the river by the bridge of boats, and making for Oude. In either case it would be strange if we did not follow them up, and indict that chastisement which they now avoid under the shelter of walls and streets. As far as can be inferred from the description of our camp before Delhi, and the bodies of Irregulars flocking to our aid from the Punjab, Cashmere, Kumaon, and Nepaul, we are much better prepared for open warfare than the garrison of Delhi, with no other "tower of strength" than their "King's name."

The probability is that the more desperate and deeply committed of the mutineers, driven out of Delhi, would swarm in the direction of Oude. It is vain at this distance, and this day, to speculate on the fate of Lucknow, which, be it well or ill, is now a thing of the past. Even at Calcutta they had had no direct and certain news of the garrison, with its precious and helpless charge, for a whole month. It was supposed that General Outram would attempt to relieve the place by going up the Gogra or the Goomtee, which might be a necessary change of route, but serves to show the time required for the task. But, whatever the result, there will then be simply two armies in the field. Agra, at least, we assume to be safe, as it is no longer mentioned with anxiety, and is said not even to be invested. Certain points, such as Allahabad, will then be held for military purposes; but otherwise it will be a simple, ordinary case of two armies in the field, depending for success on their spirit, their numbers, reinforcements, supplies, and the good-will of the population. We feel no question that in all these points, except, possibly, the numbers actually brought into action, we have the best of it. We have all the chief conditions of succes. It will be found—indeed, it has already been found—that, as we have said from the first, this is not a rebellion, or even an insurrection; it is only a mutiny. Notwithstanding certain taunts at our want of prescience or want of capacity to comprehend the fact, this is only a military revolt, inspired by those causes and motives that prevail most with the millitary character—aggrandizement, love of plunder and general license, pure restlessness—in a word, all those feelings that have rendered India a sea of troubles for these many centuries. The mischief is almost confined to the soldiers, unless it be an accession of credit and strength to their cause that the criminals they release from the gaols, and the ruffians of every town held them to plunder and destroy. But, on the whole; with rare and accountable exceptions, the people are in our favor, and as the war proceeds will be so more and more. Every day the war will be confined to a still closer compass, and with Bengal, the sub-Himalayan countries, the Punjab, and Central India on our side, shall crush the mutiny, we fully expect, before next summer.

THE DROMIOS.—A very ugly old knife has been handed about in this city for some time from the ugliest-looking man known to a newly-discovered uglier one.—This morning the bearer of the knife was accosted in the Centre market by a stranger who claimed the knife; and at first glance he seemed to be a little staggered; but rallying, he asked, "Is that the nat'ral shape of your nose?" "Yes," said the other, "'ceptin' I got a rap on it wonst." "Mine was made so," said the other. "Was your mouth made that way?" "Yes," said the first interrogator, "'ceptin' chawrin tobacco spiled it some." "Ugh," said the other, "mine allers had this twest."—The possessor of the knife holds on to it; and the claimant has expressed his determination to appeal for a decision to a bailiff to whom was voted a piece of iron hollow-ware as a testimonial in favor of his personal beauty.

FIRST GUN FROM ABROAD.—The Vanderbilt returned on Thursday with 386 passengers—an unusual number for this class of steamers. We presume that American tourists in Europe have by this time heard from their bankers, and that the steamers for the rest of the season will have no want of passengers, if they should lack freight.

A GOOD MAJORITY.—Hamilton county, Ohio, gives Payne, the Democratic candidate for Governor a majority of 3,500.

Two men at work on the lake shore near Oswego dug up a keg containing 1600 ancient French coins, said to be seven frac pieces, worth one dollar and ninety cents each. They left immediately for the Philadelphia mint.

The Affair of Wednesday.

As we remarked yesterday the nominal election on Wednesday last was nothing better than a mockery—riotous and bloody—of the elective franchise. The scenes of that day, though not so frightfully distorted with maasacres and wounds as were those of the election days of last year, exhibit the political condition of our city at the very lowest ebb of demoralization. No report, however vanished, can relieve the fact that vast masses of the people are overawed, and that the city itself is politically subjugated by an irresponsible and unmitigated intolerance of the principle of universal suffrage. Civil rights, as guarantied by the sacred instruments of our political organization, are utterly void.—The best and most moral men in the community are stripped of them in common with the most vile, because they can no longer exercise them in ordinary personal security. The polls are notoriously places of danger to life and limb, and there the rowdy and the bully exult in the possession and exercise of supreme power. We say these things perfectly willing that they should be hooted at or denied. We choose to put them on record as truths of the times, and venture the impartial fidelity of "The Sun" upon what we assert, satisfied that all men, however unwillingly, must yield assent to them.

The history of our city during the week is rife with infamy. Our reports of events during the night preceding the day of election exhibited rowdyism rampant in several sections of the city. Accusations are leveled by one party against another, and "Americans" and "Democrats" are spoken of indiscriminately as parties to outrages, assaults, riots, shooting and bloody strife. It is not our purpose to examine the nature of these reports. It suffices, that by one party aggression is invariably attributed to another, while the facts, in all probability, would defy the severest judicial scrutiny. The moral degradation of parties to these acts of violence forbids any reliance upon testimony which is not positive in itself. On the day of election we find report distinguishing the Fifth and Eighth wards as peculiarly riotous locations; but we hear from numerous other sources of the effectual exclusion from the polls of all but one class of voters, either by violence or menace. Yet such wards are reported quiet, and the "election" progressing without disturbance. The returns show the fact that but a handfull of votes were cast by the adverse party during the day. The ballot boxes give no response but to the dominant party. These are facts. Turn them about as we may let those in authority dispose of them as they will, they are facts that cannot be gainsaid. We cannot specify acts and purposes, but we can realize influences exerted and read insults. And they assure us, beyond controversy, that the political franchise of the people is, for a season, at an end.—*Balt. Sun of Friday.*

Decision of the New York Supreme Court in Reference to the Bank Suspension.

The following important document, giving the conclusions at which the Justices of the Supreme Court for the first and second judicial districts have arrived, on the policy to be pursued by the Courts with regard to the banks in the present financial crisis, has been called forth by the applications already made, and the intimations of others to be made, for the appointment of Receivers to the banks which have suspended specie payment. Yesterday orders were granted to show cause why Receivers should not be appointed to the Marine and Citizens' Banks, but this morning, on the motion of Mr. Stoughton, who had applied for the orders, they were vacated.

It is understood that in the course of their consultation, the judges were of opinion that it admitted of great doubt whether the clause in section 5 of article 8 of the Constitution, prohibiting the passage of any law, sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation, issuing bank notes of any description—applies to any liability of such an association or corporation other than bank bills or notes, which are by statute to circulate as money, and for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged.

"At a meeting of Justices of the Supreme Court, held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves—present, Justices Strong, Emott, Birdseye, Mitchell, Roosevelt, Davies, Clarke and Peabody—the following opinions were unanimously concurred in:

"In all cases in which the act of 1849 is applicable, it is deemed to supersede the provisions of the Revised Statutes. [2 R. S. 463, § 47, 39.] Accordingly no creditor of the bank who may have relied under that act can have it under the Revised Statutes. That act gives the creditor a right to apply to a justice of the Supreme Court only, after the expiration of ten days from the refusal of a bank to pay its debts or liabilities.

"Even then a temporary and immediate injunction can be granted only if in the opinion of the Judges it be expedient in order to prevent fraud or injustice.

"After both parties shall be heard before the Judge he is to determine whether the bank is clearly solvent or not.

"A bank is clearly solvent which is clearly able to pay its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time. In the case of the North Amercan Trust and Banking Company this principle was held by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

"When a bank is clearly solvent and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed.

"Where the act of 1849 does not apply, it the part of the Revised Statutes above referred to does apply, it is discretionary in the Supreme Court to grant an injunction or not. That discretion is controlled by legal rules, and the injunction should never be granted if the bank is clearly solvent.

"An *ex-parte* order for an injunction should not be granted even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice.

"The mere fact of suspension of specie payments (when it is general) is not of itself sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize such injunction.

"As a general rule it is not expedient to grant an injunction against a bank without previous notice.

"It was also resolved that Justice Mitchell be requested to furnish a copy of those opinions to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court in other districts, with a request that they respectively communicate to him their views on the same points."

The action of the judges will tend to prevent the further application for injunctions before the Justices of the Supreme Court, and will involve the dissolution of the injunctions heretofore issued and the appointment of receivers thereunder, in all cases where the receivers has not actually begun to liquidate.—*Evening Post.*

NERVOUSNESS, OR WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness, or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprise.*

See advertisement. [Oct. 20.—38&8-1w.

NOTICE.

☞THE COMMITTEE for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for New Hanover County, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday, 31st October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee will please be present on that occasion.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1857 5-td

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 13th inst., by James G. Branch, Esq., Mr. HENRY KENNEDY, of Green county, to Miss WINAFRED, daughter of Mr. Branch Williams, of Duplin county.

In this town, on the 15th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. FRANCES M. BLAKE, to HARRIET COSTIN.

At Long Creek, New Hanover County, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. L. Prichard, Mr. THOS. M. CHATTERTON, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of John Larkins, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on last Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, of inflammation of the brain, LAURA RANKIN, daughter of Wm. C. Thurston, aged 16 years, 5 months and 22 days. She was a kind and affectionate daughter, and beloved by all who knew her.

In Bladen County, on the 11th inst., of Typhoid Fever, NORMAN McLEOD, in the 57th year of his age. He has left a wife and two children, besides many other friends to mourn his loss.

May his slumbering ashes lie in sweet repose,
Until the last Trump, shall bid it rise. COM.

In this town, on this morning, 17th inst., of pneumonia, Gen. JOHN GRAY BYNUM.

At Cape Romain, S. C., on board Schr. Fox, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN ANLEY, aged about 45 years.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the late Wm Faison, Mr. J. G. McDougald formerly of Bladen county. Mr. McDougald was a lawyer by profession, and has served in the Legislature as a Representative from Bladen. A bright prospect opened before him in the beginning of his prefessional career. But his hopes were soon blasted by the cetainty that disease was slowly creeping upon him.—His lungs were affected, and gradually he declined until death claimed the victory, and his sperit returned to Him who gave it.—*Clinton Independent.*

On Monday, 19th inst., at his residence on Morgan's Creek, New Hanover County, Mr. J. A. P. MELSON, in the 28th year of his age. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in full faith of a blessed immortality. COM.

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wounderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray head to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glassy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then having this portion left to our care that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent.—If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—*(Daily Iowa State Gazette.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Oct. 20—38-2wood—8-2t

PIANOS TUNED BY THE YEAR!

MOTTO—Satisfaction given, or no charge!

☞THREE TIMES for $7, i. e. $2 50 the first, $2 50 the second, and $2 the third time if subscribers. Non-subscribers $4 every tuning. Regulating and Strings extra.

MR. BOHNSTEDT, has arrived in this city, and will attend to all orders left at Pierce's Book Store.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Oct. 22—8-4t* Piano Tuner and Regulator.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

Kitsey Floyd vs. Owen R. Floyd. } Petition for Divorce.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Owen R. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen B. Floyd to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday in March next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of said Court, for Duplin County, and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.
Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

500 AGENTS WANTED!

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

Third Division.—$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots,*

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down;* or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted;* and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
August 31st, 1857. 304.

WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

WILL RE-OPEN OCTOBER FIRST, AT THE HOUSE of D. B. Baker, Esq., on Third Street, under the instruction of the undersigned and lady.

The number in each department will be limited.

For terms, inquire of A. Martin, Esq., M. London, Esq., or S. Jewett, Esq.—or, after September 20th, of the undersigned on the premises. G. W. JEWETT.
August 27th, 1857 301-tf—52-tf

FOR SALE.

MY little Farm on Topsail Sound, containing forty-two acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and every necessary out-building, all in good order; and sixty acres of pine land. The plantation lies thirteen miles East of Wilmington, near the terminus of the Plank Road, near Scott's Hill Church and Topsail Academy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. JAS. M. NIXON.
Oct. 2d, 1857 23-1m—6-1m

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, a South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public! knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., **DR. A. O. BRADLEY,** and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.
May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

ECONOMISTS

ARE REQUESTED TO EXAMINE OUR ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. A full assortment at very *low figures*, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
Oct. 13th CHAS. D. MYERS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.
April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mosart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN, C. BAILEY,
Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	27	@	29
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 80	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb. Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb. Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb. ord. to mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	9½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	00	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	0 00
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz	24	@	26
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	6 25	@	6 50
Superfine	5 75	@	6 00
Fine	5 25	@	5 50
Cross	4 75	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	64 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl	1 50		
Per ton	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	75	@	77½
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	0 00
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 00	@	0 00
do. white	1 10	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb	5	@	5½
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	0	@	9
Dry	17	@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	57½	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90	00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 45
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	35	@	37
do. Bbls.	40	@	45
N. Orleans	55	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	30	@	35
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 25
Hard	0 00	@	1 25
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00	@	1 00
do. in order	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,3	00	@	4 50
do. No. 2,1	50	@	2 00
do. No. 3,1	00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	33
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	00	@	0 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush	65	@	90
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	17	@	18
Middlings	00	@	17
Shoulders	00	@	16
Hog round	16½	@	17
Western Bacon, Middlings	16½	@	17
Shoulders	15	@	16
N. C. Lard	17	@	18
West'n do	00	@	17
Butter	25	@	28
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	27 50	@	28 00
Clear do	26 50	@	27 00
Family do	25 50	@	26 00
Butt	00 00	@	25 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush	30	@	35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	90	@	1 00
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	10	@	11
New Orleans	00	@	00
Muscovado	11	@	12
Loaf & crush'd	13	@	14
Clarified and Granulated	11	@	12½
SOAP, ℔ lb	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g	00 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	25	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 50
Flour	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 0 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	25	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 00
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	5 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl	00	00 @ 45
Rosin	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	00	65 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℔ M	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 22ND, 1857.

TURPENTINE—During the early part of the week there was considerable dullness manifest in the market, and the limited enquiry caused prices of yellow dip and hard to give way a shade. On Wednesday, however, there was a moderate demand from shippers, and prices advanced 15 a 25 cents—closing at $3 for virgin, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard;—the demand is almost entirely for shipment, as distillers are not disposed to purchase at above prices. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning, foot up only 1,464 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	220	$2 75	$2 10	$1 10
Friday	359	2 75	2 10	1 10
Saturday	74	2 75	2 10	1 10
Monday	111	2 75	2 10	1 10
Tuesday	200	2 75	2 10	1 10
Wednesday	500	3 00	2 25	1 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has ruled inactive during the week, and the small transactions that have taken place were at prices fluctuating from 30 to 33 c

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1857.

☞ Getting back on the Manchester train this morning from a somewhat hurried trip to Charleston, we are deeply impressed with the conviction that a night spent in the cars is not the best preparative for a day in the sanctum. But we must endeavor to get through with the "pressure" the best way we can.

Visiting Charleston on purely private business, we had little time or opportunity to look around, and we question if the result of an exploration, had it been in our power to make it, would have been sufficiently interesting to pay for the trouble required. The talk there as here, was about the banks and the money pressure, and eager groups might have been found at any time during this week, in the neighbourhood of Broad Street and East Bay, where most of the banking houses are located. Yesterday at noon, some few of the banks still held out, but no one questioned the fact that all must eventually come into the measure of suspension.

The current of events in New York removes all doubt on that score. Business is merely a name, or at least no sales could be effected without submitting to very heavy sacrifices. Some of the suspended banks were purchasing sterling exchange at low rates with their own bills, thus relieving the market and providing for themselves a basis for future operations, since the exchange will bring the gold within ninety days. In the present unfixed state of things there is no counting upon anything as certain but a general suspension, indeed we ought to say universal, for it is general already.

But enough of this just now. Our readers are aware that the much talked of North Eastern railroad has been finished and is now in operation, nominally from Florence, on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, to Charleston, but really from Cheraw to Charleston, the North Eastern and the Cheraw and Darlington roads being virtually the same, under the same management. The country from Florence down, is even less inviting than that on any of our low country North Carolina roads. They say that the best lands are off the road.—However, the opening of the road shortens the distance to be travelled between Wilmington and Charleston very decidedly. Being new and unsettled, it is still "a hard road to travel," at least a rough one.—It will take some freighting business from the Manchester as well as the South Carolina Road, but to what extent it may affect the former remains to be seen—not to any great extent, we think. The bridge over the Santee is on the same plan as that over the Pee Dee on the Manchester.

A good deal of building has been done in that part of Charleston, formerly known as "the Neck," and outside of the old city limits—to the eye of a stranger who sees but the more central part of the city there is but little change. The Mills House and the new Catholic Cathedral, are the most noticeable buildings that have been put up within the last few years. The Cathedral is really a noble Gothic structure—much the finest in the city, and among the finest in the country, and the Mills House is really an elegant establishment, and remarkably well kept by Mr. Nickerson.

Uncle Sam is busy spending much money on a new white marble custom-house on the bay, about a third of a mile above the site of the present old affair. It will be a very handsome building, no doubt, and an expensive one, certainly, but will be away on the water side among sights and sounds and smells unholy. The foundation cost fifty thousand dollars.

The friezes of the Parthenon were ornamented with the sculptured figures, which appeared to march in procession. The friezes of the Charleston Market Houses are ornamented with the figures of buzzards, both rampant and couchant, having a certain grotesque architectural effect of their own.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

The Elections.

Baltimore City—Riots and Bloodshed.—An Election was held in Baltimore on the 14th instant, for City Councilmen, which resulted in the success of the entire Know Nothing, *alias* "American" ticket, except the 8th ward. A dispatch, dated the 14th inst., says that several riots occurred last night at Turner Hall, a German tavern, which was attacked by a political club. The windows were smashed in several other sections of the city.

"At 1 o'clock to-day a riot occurred between the Democrats of the 8th ward and the Americans of the 5th ward. It is reported that several men were killed. Muskets and pistols were freely used, and the greatest possible alarm prevailed.

"The police have captured a quantity of muskets in Jackson Hall. In the 8th ward a police officer named Jordan was killed. Others were wounded.

"Another riot is reported at Lexington market. The police captured a quantity of fire arms at the New Market Engine House."

The Baltimore Sun of the 15th inst., has the following remarks:

The Election Yesterday:—By courtesy we use the term "election," but we suppose the record of American suffrage in the whole history of our country contains nothing so humiliating as the transactions which took place yesterday under the nominal pretense of an "election." To call the thing a "farce" is to sport with the most vicious and demoralized political condition of this community. Moreover, disorder, riot bloodshed have again disgraced the name of our city, and we stand in the record of yesterday's hideous proceedings a blot upon the escutcheon of popular liberty—a very mockery of political independence.

It is unnecessary to refer to any particular facts, or to tell the story of the day. It is related with emphasis in the returns of the polls of the several wards, which sufficiently indicate that many thousands of the people have been virtually disfranchised, and that no election has taken place. A certain number of men will be returned as elected, members of the first branch of the city council, and as such will take their seats, but under circumstances which few will be disposed to vaunt or even contemplate.

In presenting the returns we make no comparison with former elections. The thing is too ludicrous. It is enough to say that in Baltimore, which gave a vote last year for President of 26,771, yesterday only 14,667 were cast, of which the American candidates received 11,878, and the democratic 2,789.

The result consists of 19 Americans and one democrat as the membership of the first branch of the City Council.—Last year the same branch of the council stood—Americans 13, democrats 7. The second branch, which holds over, consists of 5 members of each party.

The election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, resulted in returning Democratic majorities to both branches of the Legislature, and Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, from present appearances, will have a majority in the State bordering on to *forty thousand*.

The returns from Ohio are not quite so encouraging, but the Democrats have made a gain, so far as heard from, of about 3,000.

In Iowa, the returns are quite meagre, but the Democratic party seem to be full of hope.

The returns from the State of Mississippi show a clean sweep of the State for State officers and five members of Congress,—a gain of one Congressman.

We have no further news from Kansas, but there appears no doubt about the Democrats hoving a small majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Democrats carried their entire ticket for municipal officers in Savannah, Ga., on Monday last.

The result of the town elections in Connecticut, is quite satisfactory. The New Haven Register's list contains 143 towns—75 democratic, 63 republican, and five divided.

Gas!—Gas!!—Gas!!!—*Query:* Has the Gas Company suspended? We merely make the enquiry as a matter of curiosity. If we are not very much mistaken, the Wilmington Gas Light Company is about the only Company of the kind in the country that cannot afford to let its customers have light when they want it.

Direct Southern Trade.

Where business has worn for itself channels in a particular direction, where connections have been formed for the carrying on of that business, it is difficult to change its course, or sever the connections that have grown up. It is only under the pressure of new and peculiar circumstances, or through a long course of time that any radical change can be effected. Mere theories or theoretical arguments have little effect, unless enforced and assisted by such a coincidence of events as to force public attention and public effort to the point aimed at.

It would appear to us that the present period is one peculiarly favorable for drawing the attention of the largely producing and little speculative South, to a subject which has been heretofore pressed upon her attention with very small results—we mean the transaction of her own business and the management of her own exchanges.

After all that has been said—after all the allowance that has been made for undue expenditures throughout the whole country, including even the South, the fact still remains, that the present difficulties of the country had their origin in movements for which the South is not responsible, with which she had no connection, from which she could receive no profits, and by which she sustains severe loss. It is not dreamed that any thing existed in the condition of the South herself, which could have either produced a pressure among her people, or enforced a suspension on the part of her banks. Her produce had been selling at prices in some cases high; in all, remunerative. Her purchases had not been beyond her ability to pay. Of her staple products, at least three-fourths had been consumed by those who had remained untouched and sound; and yet, through the failure of her agents at the North, she is forced to participate in the financial suffering, and her monetary system is compelled to go by the board for the present. This could not have been the case, had the commerce of the South been in the hands of the people of the South, instead of being tributary to the city of New York, and, in a lesser degree, to other Northern cities.

The failures of Northern houses have not been due to the failure of the South to pay up. The South has met its obligations even more promptly than usual. The pressure on the Northern banks has not been due to speculative movements at the South. There has been comparatively little of that. But the West has been run wild, and the Northern and Eastern cities have participated with her. The funds of the Northern Seaboard cities, have gone West to be employed in wild-cat manœuverings—the means realized for the crops of the West have been taken for land speculation, instead of for the payment of debts incurred for goods. The funds which had gone West, instead of being paid back into the New York, Boston or Philadelphia Banks in settlement of debts due, have been hurried forward for redemption in specie. Hence the violent contraction—the consequent ruin of private interests—the ultimate suspensions of the banks.

In all this the South has had neither act nor part.—She could have made nothing by it—it pertained not to her in any way. Yet the commerce sustained by her products supplied the means for forwarding the speculative schemes of the North and West, schemes in which these means were dissipated or locked up. The New York merchant can no longer do business—bills on New York no longer, as they mature, form exchange—the means of the Southern shippers and banks are locked up, and they become equally involved in the difficulties and inconveniences, even when not forced to become partakers of the losses of those in whose speculations they had no interest and with whose movements they had no concern.

It is not that Southern products have failed to balance Southern consumption, nor that the real consumers and customers of Southren products have failed, that the South is involved in the general embarrassment. The fault lies in the intermediate agency both in the exportation and importation of goods; and a recurrence of such things can only be prevented by the energy of the people of the South in doing their own trading, and not leaving the funds created by their products, at the mercy of Northern speculation.

So long as the trade of the South remains in its present state of dependence and subordination to the North, just so long will it be out of her power to secure an immunity from the effects of these periodical convulsions, no matter how prosperous her domestic affairs may be, or how prudently her own business may be managed, or how high a price her products may bear.

A very large proportion of the foreign goods brought into the country are in payment for Southern staples exported to Europe. It is not for the interests of the South that heavy demands for specie — runs for specie, we might say, should be made upon our foreign customers. No country in the world could afford to buy largely of the products of another and pay fair prices, unless by a system of recipro city—by exchanging commodities. If failures and derangements in New York compel sterling bills, based upon Southern products, to go forward to any great extent to Europe, that specie may be returned here in place of them, a stringency must arise in the leading markets where these products are sold and consumed, operating disastrously upon the prices of all our staples, as will soon be seen in the present case.—This state of things would not and could not have arisen had the South controlled her own commerce.

Whether from the lesson now being taught her, anything will be learnt—whether a more wise and safe policy will begin to be pursued, remains to be seen. If nothing is learnt—if nothing is done, we can only say that the fault will not be because the lesson is not impressive enough or plain enough.

Some Squash.—Mr. J. H. Somerset writes us from Whiteville, Columbus county, that he has weighed two Squashes, one raised by himself, and the other by Mr. F. T. Blake. The first weighed 79 and the latter 91 pounds. They are what may well be called "*some Squash.*" Mr. S. says that they are called the California Squash, and grow nearly in the shape of the Pumpkin. The are red, and make a very palatable dish for table use—equal to the ordinary Squash raised in our vegetable gardens. We have received two of the seed, and intend to place them in the hands of a friend, who we know will deal with them in the proper way.

The entire amount of United States stock of the loans of 1812, 1841 and 1848, redeemed thus far at the Treasury, is about $3,000,000. Only about half a million dollars more can be legally applied to this purpose.

Since the above $3,000,000 was paid out, nearly, or quite half a million more of the government stocks have been redeemed. This is about all the government can pay, under the present laws.

Two Crops.—Our friend, Mr. P. Montague, of Long Creek, in this county, has sent us an Apple of the second crop this year—it is of good size and fairly matured.—We understand that the third crop is progressing quite favorably upon some of his trees.

☞ The banks of New York City paid out about $2,000,000 in specie before they suspended on last Tuesday.

☞ The Relief Bill passed by the Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, extends the time for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State, to the second Monday in April next, and not the 1st of July as stated in yesterday's paper.

☞ We were in error yesterday, in stating that the "Branch of the Bank of the State" here had not suspended. We are officially informed that she suspended with the other three banks.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

☞ The amount of Gold stolen from the Richmond, Va., Custom House, on last Monday night, was $20,688.

☞ We see by the papers from the South by this morning's mail, that several of the Banks of Georgia have followed in the wake of a large number of other Southern Banks. Those mentioned are, the "Union Bank" of Augusta, the "Manufacturers' Bank" in Macon. Public meetings had been held in Augusta and Savannah, requesting the banks to suspend.

The Bank of Hamburg, (S. C.,) has also suspended.

In the Northern and Western States, the suspensions are so numerous that we had as well sum them all up in a lump. Everything in the shape of a bank seems to be in a state of suspension. So we go—one day up—next day down. This is a great age.

The Bank of Louisiana has suspended.

It is no use in mentioning names any longer—we had as well give up the ship at once, and tell the truth as we verily believe it is. The whole country is in a state of *suspension* We have a strong notion of following suit, and don't know but we would do so, were it not that our customers will keep poking the paper bullets at us. We can't help taking them. Somehow we have a sort of propensity to take anything and everything we can get that will pay as we go. Bring the nasty things ni, gentlemen—don't stop because the Banks have set the example. We have not concluded to suspend receipting our bills to our customers for any Bank bills that are not counterfeit. Bring them to us—we want them *at par*—we are not afraid.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

New Dress.—The Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, made its appearance on Saturday last arrayed in a new dress, and very much improved in appearance thereby.

We hail this evidence of prosperity on the part of our spirited cotemporary, and trust that it may long go on doing good service in the cause of Democracy—and, let us also hope, making money for our worthy friend Weightman, who has our best wishes for his success, personally and editorially.

☞ A man has been arrested in Washington City, supposed to be concerned in robbing the Richmond custom-house, gave two names—Robert Wheeler alias Robert Pullen. He passed over from the South to Baltimore on Wednesday, and was on his return when arrested. It is said that the circumstances against him are very strong.

☞ The vote in Ohio is so close that the official vote will be required to decide the result. Both parties claim the Governor. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

☞ The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived at N. York with Havana dates to the 11th inst.

☞ Mayor Wood has been re-nominated by the Democrats of Tammany Hall, New York, for Mayor. He received 95 out of 108 votes.

☞ Winslow, Lanier & Co., extensive bankers in New York, suspended on the 17th inst., and will go into liquidation. They have a large surplus.

☞ Samuel Archibald, Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy, has been promoted to the post of Engineer in Chief.

Bank of Clarendon.—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 15th inst., says that the report in circulation in regard to the suspension of the above Bank, "is false."

Later from California.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—The steamer Granada, from Havana the 10th inst., with the California mails and passengers, has arrived. She reports that the Northern Light had sailed for New York with about a million and a quarter in specie. The Granada experienced a gale on the 3d and 4th inst. She afterwards saw a wreck, but the name was not discernable.

Weller's majority over both opponents is 11,000.—The Legislature is largely Democratic. Bates, the Ex-Treasurer, and Rowe, his clerk, were committed to jail in default of bail. Justice Murray is dead. Col. Casey of Tennessee, had been killed in a duel with Mr. Blair.

The overland mail from San Antonia, reached San Diego on the 31st of August, all well.

The reported assassination of Alvarez in Colomo, Mexico, had reached San Francisco.

A disturbance occurred near the boundary line in Lower California, between the American authorities and a mining company. There had been fighting outside of San Diego. Several Americans were arrested. The affair is looked upon as a filibuster movement.

It is reported that Gov. Castro, of Lower California, fearing a revolution among his own people, had joined the Americans.

The shock of an earthquake had been felt at San Francisco. The California markets were dull. Accounts from the mines were good.

The Constitutional Convention, in Oregon, was in session at the latest dates. The question of slavery was slightly agitated.

The English and French fleets had left the Chincha Islands, placing them at the mercy of Vivanco.

The murderer of Sullivan has been discovered to be a hired bravado, but has not been arrested. His employers are unknown.

There is nothing important from Central America.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamer Northern Light, arrived at New York, brings California dates to the 20th ult., and $1,380,820 in specie. She left at Aspinwall United States frigate Wabash, to sail immediately on a short cruise. The Northern Light brings a list of passengers who were on board the Central America.

California News.—The official result of the State election in California has been declared in most of the counties. The total vote polled is some 15,000 behind the presidential election. The returns show a majority for Weller, for Governor, of 11,000 over both Howie, (American,) and Stanly, (republican.) The latter leads the American competitor one thousand votes.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly democratic. The people resolved to pay the State debt by a majority of 15,000 against repudiation, but they have refused the call for a State convention to revise the constitution. A majority of the votes cast was necessary to ensure the calling of a convention, but so great was the indifference manifested that a moiety only of the people voted on the question.

Mining operations throughout the State were carried on as vigorously as ever. The various companies on the river were getting early to work, and many of their enterprises were resulting successfully.

The crops throughout the State had generally been gathered in excellent condition.

Immigrants by the overland route were pouring into the State in great numbers. The great majority of these trains had more or less difficulty with the Indians. Trade generally was dull.

A desperate duel was fought near Stockton on the 15th inst., between Col. Casey, of Mercer county, and C. M. Blair, a resident of San Joaquin county. The affair originated out of a dispute regarding a young lady, of whom both were admirers. The parties fought with Colt's navy revolvers, distance ten paces; terms—each party to fire at option. Col. Casey received four balls in the right side, two of which were mortal. Six shots each were fired by both parties. Mr. Blair escaped injury, and left after the duel for his ranch, where he has since remained unmolested by the officers of the law. Casey died on the 16th.

Col. Fremont has been in Mariposa attending to disputes about his great claims there. He has paid a large number of judgments against him.

The San Francisco Bulletin says:

During the past fortnight our stocks of assorted merchandise have been swollen by the arrival of nearly one-third of the whole fleet which was advised as being on the way hither from home Atlantic. The imports, therefore, in some respects, have been very heavy, and have had a depressing influence upon the market, more particularly in candles and raw spirits. On the other hand, in the face of very considerable receipts of several descriptions of provisions and groceries, the market has sustained itself remarkably well, and the jobbers have evinced somewhat more readiness in taking up desirable invoices.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has decided that towels composed of linen and cotton, and cotton and linen tapes, are dutiable at the rate of 19 per cent., and cotton tape and spool cotton, bleached or dyed, at 24 per centum.

A treaty recently concluded by Commissioner Denver, with the Pawnee Indians secures to the United States ten or twelve millions of acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but that they will use their influence with the neighboring tribes to the same end.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 15th, with dates to the 3d inst.

The steamer Arago arrived at Cowes on the 2d.

Later news from India had been received. A telegraphic dispatch from Cawnpore, dated August 18th, says that Gen. Havelock defeated the rebels near that place on the 16th. One hundred of his army had died from cholera. Dates from Lucknow to the 18th say that all was well there. The Calcutta letters contain nothing new.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia met at Vienna.

The news from China was unfavorable, the Emperor refusing to agree to any arrangement.

The Vanderbilt brings $20,000 in specie.

London, Friday Evening.—The funds opened to-day animated, and most descriptions experienced a rise, but the tone was changed by a heavy sale of consols. In the discount market the demand was active. Foreign exchanges are unaltered, and notwithstanding the large arrivals of gold from Australia, the supply is insufficient to meet the continential demand, and the prospect is discouraging with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reduction of the rate of discount to July, the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £600,000 sterling. The intensity of the panic in New York has induced almost a total suspension of specie remittances from that side, but with the return of confidence, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but the old arrears will be met. It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next two or three months the receipts from that quarter will at least suffice, with the supply from Australia to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction.

In the railway market to-day the Michigan Southern, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central showed increased firmness.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—The Louisville Savings Bank closed to-day. It was a small affair.

There is to be a meeting of the merchants to-night.

J. L. Johnson & Co., grocers, have failed. No other failures to-day.

The suspension of the New York city banks has caused an uneasy feeling.

Gen. Henningsen arrived to-day.

Gen. Walker's movements will be determined in a few days.

The number of deaths during the past week was 123; of yellow fever, 12.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Kansas advices to the 13th have been received. Both parties were still claiming to be victorious in the recent election. Gov. Walker defends the voting of the soldiers on the ground that being in the territory six months make them citizens. There are no official returns.

Money Matters in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 17.—All the run on the Banks is over and confidence is restored. No failures are reported to-day. The suspended free Banks anticipate an early resumption. Affairs are more cheerful.

From the Washington Union.

Annual Message of the Governor of Tennessee.

We have before us the message of Gov. Johnson which was transmitted to the legislature of Tennessee on the 6th inst. It is a long and ably written document, and contains many recommendations which, at this particular crisis in the financial affairs of the country, could be acted upon with signal advantage to the public interests in nearly every State of the Union. In regard to the financial condition of Tennessee the governor says:

"It will be perceived from the tabular statement that the actual indebtedness and liabilities of the State for internal improvement companies and the agricultural bureau will make the State liable for the sum of twelve millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (12,866,856 66) up to this time. And if all the internal improvement companies apply for the aid of the State which have been authorized to do so by the various acts of assembly which have been passed to encourage works of internal improvements, it will swell the State debt up to not less than twenty millions of dollars, ($20,000,000.")

The governor is no friend, as will be seen from the following extract, of partial legislation—neglecting or overlooking the interests of the industrial classes and favoring and protecting corporations:

"The legislature, with great liberality, has aided other important interests of the State, such as railroads and agriculture. Will it not therefore extend similar aid to manufacturers and mechanics, and in so doing place these great interests on an equal footing with the other industrial pursuits of the country, and thereby exonerate the legislature from the charge of invidious and partial legislation? *If you legislate for one, legislate for the whole.*"

In these bank-note, bankrupt days, when the paper-currency makers have such a suspicious control over the action of too many of our governors and legislatures, it is indeed refreshing to observe the honest, fearless, and democratic position which Governor Johnson has taken. We make the following extracts from that portion of his message which relates to the banks:

"If banks are to be continued for the purpose of making and issuing paper circulation, it would be but just and fair to give to each commercial division the control of its own banking accommodations, and all the circulation issued by banks in each of these commercial divisions should be made redeemable at the counter of the bank where issued, and at the principal commercial point in each division. For instance, to suppose East Tennessee to constitute one division; let all the circulating medium issued by the banks in that division be made redeemable at the counter of the bank where issued, and at whatever point may be deemed the most commercial in that division. And so with the middle and western divisions of the State; requiring each one of those principal commercial points to make arrangements with the other two for the redemption of their paper circulation whenever it passed beyond the commercial boundary in which it was issued. An arrangement by the banks, upon a principle of this kind, would exert a powerful and salutary influence in making the bank paper uniform in value and quantity, when thrown into circulation by each of the commercial divisions, and at the same time leave each to determine the wants and necessities in regard to banking accommodations in each commercial division.

"I have stated that the circulation of banks in this State on the 1st of January, 1857, was eight million dollars. I will now add, that the entire amount of specie in all the banks, great and small, with which this eight millions of bank paper was to be redeemed, in round numbers, was two million dollars. The bare statement of this fact must be conclusive to all minds which are familiar with the operations of banks that eight millions of bank paper, resting upon two millions of specie, cannot be sustained whenever there is a pressure or a derangement of the monetary affairs of the country.

"A circulation in paper amounting to four dollars for one in specie cannot afford a sound and uniform currency. A circulation which can be expanded from two to eight millions of dollars, as the interest and cupidity of the banks may suggest, can never be made uniform in quantity and value, but the whole country must be subject to the increased diminution of prices for all the products of the country, just in proportion as their bank accommodations are expanded or contracted. This state of things is bad enough when brought about by all the banks; but to confer such a power upon any one institution, whether it be a State bank or otherwise, embracing separate and distinct commercial divisions to be controlled by a directory in the city of Nashville, is a state of things which I hope will never be brought about by the representatives of the people of Tennessee.

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"Our State, very properly, requires security of all its officers having charge of any of the State money or property. Individuals require security of each other in their daily money transactions, and there is no reason why a corporation, chartered by our legislature, with the privilege of issuing notes, checks, and bills of credit, should not be required to give ample security to the note-holder. The integrity and business capacity of bank officers is often the principal capital of banks. Past experience has taught us this is not a sufficient guarantee to the note holder that he will be paid when he presents a bank its own issue. It becomes, therefore, a matter of first importance for the safety of the funds of the State, the security of the people, and for the prosperity of all branches of industry, that in granting charters of incorporation, when special privileges are guarantied to the few, a credit should not be given such corporation until it is deprived of all power to do injury. I cannot see the necessity of our State creating a bank, or continuing one already in existence, with 'power to emit bills of credit,' on the ground that we require a fiscal agent to receive, disburse, and keep more safely the funds of the State."

A Marriage.—The French papers announce the marriage at Malmaison of Gen. San Roman, who was formerly under Secretary of State in Spain for the War Department, under the Sartorious Ministry, to Miss Rob, daughter of a rich American merchant. Queen Christiana, the Duke de Rianceres, Gen. Pim. M. Bravo Murillo, and several other high personages, connected with Spain, were present.

Revenue of North Carolina.

We give below a statement of the gross aggregate amounts of public taxes paid by the several Counties of the State for the years 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Alamance,	4,163 57	5,658 18
Alexander,	1,152 37	1,677 70
Anson	5,255 57	6,963 76
Ashe	2,437 60	3,100 30
Beaufort,	7,157 24	9,480 54
Bertie,	6,446 12	8,204 40
Bladen,	4,086 78	4,346 12
Brunswick,	2,644 29	3,156 01
Buncombe,	3,781 43	5,106 47
Burke,	2,625 72	3,622 01
Cabarrus,	5,130 76	6,684 57
Caldwell,	1,809 43	2,182 91
Camden,	2,318 32	2,714 71
Carteret,	1,641 97	2,598 15
Caswell,	7,672 97	9,439 00
Catawba,	2,712 14	3,604 91
Chatham,	6,250 42	7,724 18
Cherokee,	1,378 50	1,779 09
Chowan,	4,018 90	4,997 84
Cleaveland,	2,761 74	3,942 56
Columbus,	2,586 84	3,177 81
Craven,	9,062 61	13,507 90
Cumberland,	10,800 81	13,440 48
Currituck,	2,230 19	2,853 83
Davidson,	5,090 99	6,468 51
Davie,	2,745 68	3,526 29
Duplin,	5,303 83	6,171 76
Edgecombe,	9,980 45	13,549 10
Forsyth,	4,929 82	6,897 12
Franklin,	5,628 89	8,099 48
Gaston,	2,845 66	3,705 82
Gates,	3,317 81	4,537 28
Granville,	10,567 88	13,424 66
Greene.	2,860 35	3,466 44
Guilford,	7,693 00	9,845 87
Halifax,	9,186 66	12,098 32
Harnett,	1,532 02	1,532 70
Haywood,	985 14	1,510 97
Henderson,	2,774 77	3,508 54
Hertford,	4,675 21	5,738 41
Hyde,	2,706 51	3,680 56
Iredell,	4,413 98	6,508 05
Jackson,	925 80	932 82
Johnston,	5,054 22	6,091 93
Jones,	2,346 81	2,827 30
Lenoir,	4,604 02	5,968 13
Lincoln,	2,924 13	4,104 77
McDowell,	1,666 98	2,202 81
Macon	898 66	1,185 24
Madison,	953 81	1,182 21
Martin,	5,204 90	5,554 91
Mecklenburg,	9,687 35	12,654 32
Montgomery,	1,912 22	2,308 90
Moore,	2,972 01	3,714 24
Nash,	4,228 60	5,636 56
New Hanover,	21,065 16	24,891 69
Northampton,	6,221 74	7,985 08
Onslow,	2,652 56	3,604 69
Orange,	8,029 24	9,600 31
Pasquotank,	5,244 78	6,187 18
Perquimans,	3,809 48	4,642 63
Person,	4,358 94	5,728 27
Pitt,	6,630 27	8,285 77
Polk,	780 24	1,032 92
Randolph,	4,682 63	5,552 88
Richmond,	4,056 65	8,553 33
Robeson,	3,712 30	5,122 50
Rockingham,	6,345 83	8,279 13
Rowan,	7,934 17	11,169 26
Rutherford,	3,210 24	4,269 81
Sampson,	5,210 10	6,371 55
Stokes,	2,392 46	3,001 45
Stanly,	1,937 65	2,526 45
Surry,	1,905 85	2,708 20
Tyrrel,	1,562 98	1,612 04
Union,	3,415 97	4,104 54
Wake,	13,783 44	20,402 34
Warren,	7,842 62	10,670 24
Washington,	3,424 20	3,978 21
Watauga,	829 96	1,173 65
Wayne,	8,170 76	9,922 25
Wilkes,	2,305 69	2,987 83
Wilson,	4,348 18	4,923 43
Yadkin,	2,363 49	3,178 38
Yancey,	854 14	1,074 89
	$380,437 49	$490,168 34

The gross amount of taxes for 1856, was $380,437 49, and for 1857 $490,168 34. To this is to be added the tax on bank stock, which in 1856 was $14,182 33, and in 1857 $33,988 75. The total gross income from taxes was, therefore, for 1856 $394,619 82, and for 1857 $525,157 09; showing a difference in favor of 1857 of 129,537 27. The nett public tax for 1856 was $341,833 84, exclusive of the bank tax; and the nett public tax for 1857, exclusive of the bank tax, is 457,422 46. The difference between the gross and nett amounts given, is accounted for by the commissions allowed the sheriffs. The total nett income, therefore, from public taxes for the year 1857, is $491,411 21; or $135,395 04 more than in 1856. We have not included, however, in the nett tax for 1857, several items which go to the Literary Fund—$8,570, for example, on retailers of spirituous liquors, and smaller sums, making in all $8,933 08. Add these to the above amount of $491,411 21, and the total amount of nett public tax for 1857, will be $500,344 29.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Hard Times in New York.

Under the above head the New York Times of yesterday morning gives a most deplorable picture of the present state of affairs in that city. We make the following extracts:

"There was no let up to the pressure yesterday. We are in the midst of Indian summer, and that is about all that keeps the people's spirits up. The wolf—business—goes over the ferry, up Broadway in the omnibus, in the car, wherever man, woman, or the shop-girl goes, in close companionship. He will not be preached away, laughed away, read away. In Brooklyn the run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank caused such a crowd as to obstruct at times the passage of the cars. In New York as a target-company obstructed the passage of the car all the passengers fell to talking of the folly of target expeditions while the times are so hard. The panic haunts all circles. It cannot but be the one topic of conversation everywhere. Every new failure throws some new gang of workmen out of employment. Yesterday's formidable catalogue, however, including principally dry-goodsmen, furnishes, fortunately, a shorter list of discharged persons than might be expected from its length.

"The bluest of all the blue times has fallen on the dealers of luxuries; and by luxuries we do not mean the ornaments of the outer man or woman—diamonds, Jersey pearls, emeralds, opals, or gold and silver gew-gaws. Books and music are luxuries now, as much so as new silk and satin dresses, and their adornments. Our great publishing firms are crushing in, and the retail stores are in a state of thorough stagnation. Yesterday several booksselling and publishing houses went to the wall, while the retailers, for two weeks, have done nothing, literally nothing—have not, as they acknowledged, sold books enough to cover, in profit, half the amount of their clerks' salaries. It is the same, or even worse, with the print and music sellers. In one of the latter houses—a very large one, too—we are positively assured that during the last week less than $17 was taken, including orders from the country, where the average daily receipts, before the crisis, was from $50 to $70 daily. And this is only an example of the state of things under the present pressure in similar establishments.

"The effect of the troubles upon the dry-goods trade is very marked. The wholesale dealers are doing very little. One of them, Lambert & Co., in Chambers st., has hit upon an expedient which, we presume, will be imitated. He proposes to throw open his entire stock at *retail*, but at *wholesale prices*—preferring to meet the scacrifice which this will involve rather than make no sales at all. He can in this way, probably, dispose of ten or fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth, and procure the money which all heavy dealers need so much just now.

"The misery that is sure to come in the train of this panic to the homes of the poor was foreshadowed in Brooklyn in the case of one poor girl, who learning in the morning that she had been discharged, went home and cut her throat. A run for help had already commenced upon the Children's Aid Society, The Home for the Friendless, and the other charitable institutions of the city. The intelligence offices are crowded past all precedent. We cannot begin to enumerate the people thrown out of business by this terribly financial revulsion, knowing that our figures in almost every case fall below the truth, while, from whole branches of industry our information is so indefinite, we are not justified in reducing it to tabular form. The following, however, are compiled from definite data which we have already published."

Then follows a tabular statement which foots up a total of over *eleven thousand men* thrown out of employment! The cigar-makers head the list, numbering four thousand and fifty!

Another Cowhiding Affair at New Orleans.—The vicinity of Josephine and Laurel streets, was terribly thrown out of its equilibrium a few nights since, says the *Crescent*, by a foot race, in which the parties were a man, a woman, and a cowhide; the man being in front, the cowhide close after him, with the woman bringing up the rear. The woman and the cowhide started the man in the coffee-house at the corner of the streets named, the man run about two spaces, when, finding that the cowhide lit on his shoulders at nearly every jump, he doubled and put back to the coffee-house, into the coffeehouse, and up stairs over the coffee-house; the cowhide and the woman following him the whole time, and cornering him and giving him his full dost at last.

The man, we learn, was a husband, addicted to toddies, cards and late hours, and the woman was his strong-minded wife. She had repeatedly taken him away from the coffee-house, at night, after getting tired of waiting for him at home. On the last occasion, she concluded to adopt a curative plan. Whether it will cure or not, remains to be seen.

For the Journal.

The North and South, Commercially and Socially.

Much has been said and written upon the Commercial relations of the slaveholding, and (nominally) free States.—Commercial Conventions have been called, patriotic speeches made, and resolutions passed, all tending to awaken the Southern mind to the importance of an independent commerce. But still the rich productions of the cotton, rice and tobacco fields of the South find their way to a foreign market through the agency of the New York merchant. The Southern merchant still goes North to purchase for his home customers. On almost ever article of household or plantation use, we see the brand of the Northern manufacturer.—From the engine that thunders along the iron track, down to the rattle with which the nurse tickles the ear of prattling infancy, we hear echoed the commercial tribute that the South is constantly paying to the North. The great financial interests of the North are mercantile and manufacturing; while the great interests of the South are vested in agriculture. How far it is for the interest of both sections to preserve existing relationships, we do not pretend to discuss. Were it not for the fanatical and treasonable aggressions of a portion of the people of the North against the interests and institutions of the South, it might be conducive to the interest of both that the North should remain the workshop, and the South the field, and at the same time her natural customer. When we reflect that companies are formed at the North, with large capitals at their control, for the avowed purpose of carrying on a war of hostility against the South, stealing away her negroes, and colonizing negro thieves upon her frontier, then it becomes a question, whether the South can, consistently with her own interests, continue a patronage, the profits of which are so wickedly appropriated? I candidly believe that nine-tenths of the money contributed to the emigrant aid companies, and to the under-ground railroad companies, is the direct profits of Southern patronage. Numerous instances in support of the above assertion might be adduced,—let one suffice. A firm in New York made a large contribution for the purchase of Sharp's rifles with which to arm the desperadoes in Kansas. Upon being congratulated by their abolition friends for their generosity, they replied—"We can afford to be generous, we have a large Southern trade."

If it were policy for the South to cease all trade with the North, it would not be practical to do so without foregoing many of the comforts and conveniences of life. But all Northern men are not abolitionists, and the South by a just discrimination between her friends and foes, may save herself the necessity of contributing to the wealth of those who use their gains to accomplish her ruin, and at the same time administer a merited rebuke to the abolition traitors of the North. To accomplish this, let an association be formed, comprising the merchants and business men of the South, with suitable constitution and by-laws; let an agency be established in New York, with sub-agencies in other cities if needed, to learn who are worthy of the confidence and patronage of the South, and let that patronage be bestowed alone upon those who are worthy. In this way, if abolitionism cannot be killed out, the influence of abolitionists can be greatly abridged. Let no Southern merchant suppose that his pecuniary interests would suffer, for goods can be bought as cheaply among those who are friendly, as among those who are hostile to the interests of the South. It would of course be the duty of agents entrusted with the charge, to aid any member of the association in forming acquaintances among the good men at the North, and the field for competition might be indefinitely enlarged. The expense of membership, if the association can be made as large as it should be, will not exceed one dollar per annum to each member, above the price of the weekly journal that will be made its organ, and sent to each of its members. Amid the present financial crash at the North, many old firms will sink to rise no more. New business connections must necessarily be formed. Let it be fully understood that none can have the rich trade of the South, but those who respect her guaranteed rights, and the South will be saved from the insult and injury of abolitionism, and the country from the impending danger of wicked and treason